

Press

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

DECEMBER 23, 1961

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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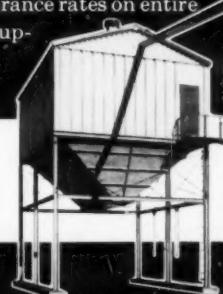
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FROM CALIFORNIA TO
THE CAROLINAS

* * *

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**THE COTTON GIN AND
OIL MILL PRESS**

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**WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
(EDITORIAL ONLY)**

FRED BAILEY

744 Jackson Place, N.W.
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OUR COVER STORY:

Cotton is a wonderful fiber, not only to clothe ourselves with, but for many other uses. Our cover pup has found an unusual way to use cotton we admit, and he probably would like Pa's new shoes just as well. As the cooler weather moves the children and the pets in close to the stove, this scene may well be repeated many times this winter across the Belt as the family looks forward to Spring and a new season.

*Photo by Bob Taylor
Cordell, Okla.*

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America is showing
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For years, Rotor Lift has achieved economy of space by its basically sound design. No gaping holes are needed in ceilings; no cumbersome pits in floors.

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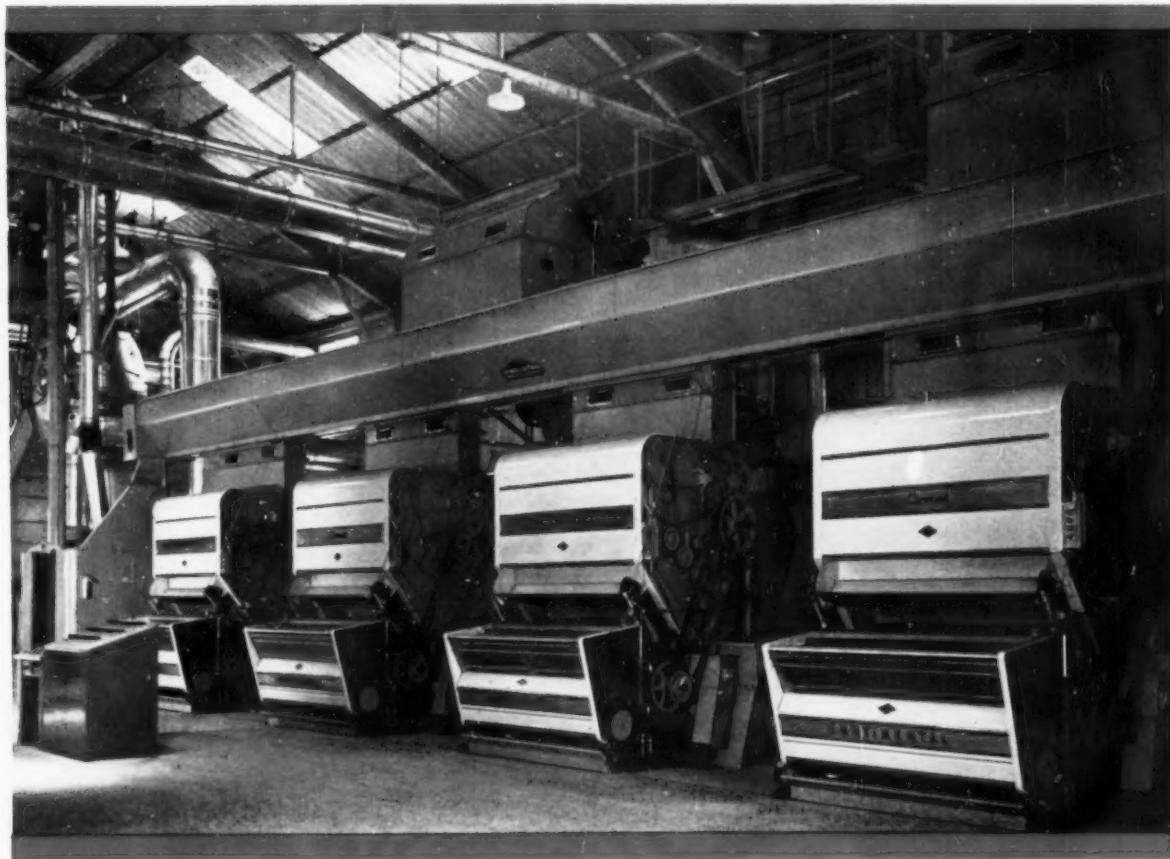
Rotor Lift is made in 8 basic types, providing a variety of intake and drive arrangements to fit the various situations met in the cotton ginning and oil mill industries.



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Tri County Gin Company is located in the Rio Grande Valley, near Harlingen, Texas. In this area, machine harvesting has grown spectacularly from 10% to 80% of the total cotton production . . . within three short years! This has resulted in a much shorter ginning season . . . a tremendous overload of cotton at one time.

To meet this challenge of the machine pickers, the Tri County Gin called in Continental Gin Company. The result: *this high capacity outfit* featuring four new Comet Gins. Every hour of operation 15 to 16 bales are produced. That's DOUBLE the output of most other four-gin plants.

In a letter to Continental, Mr. Gerald McKenna, President of Tri County Gin Company wrote, "The performance of this new installation has been nothing less than miraculous. Not only does this installation speed up ginning processes, but we're finding that we're getting much cleaner cotton and a better grade of cotton samples."

Continental sold more ginning outfits in 1961 than any other manufacturer. There's probably a new Comet installation in your area. Call your Continental representative soon and arrange a visit. See for yourself why the revolutionary new Comet has become the pace-setter of the ginning industry.

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GIN COMPANY**

a division of Fulton Industries, Inc.

facts, not fiction
about the Hardwicke-Etter
DUAL 177



WEAVER GIN COMPANY
ROUTE D
LAMESA, TEXAS

December 2, 1961

Hardwicke-Etter Company
Sherman, Texas

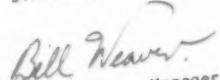
Dear Sirs:

Five weeks ago we removed one of our gin stands from our 5/80 plant and replaced it with one of your new Dual 177 gin stands. Since installation, this stand has been consistently operated at a rate of approximately 5 bales per hour.

This new Dual 177 handles any and all kinds of cotton better, and more efficient than any I have ever seen. We have ginned hand-picked cotton, machine-picked, hand-snapped, and plenty of green stripped cotton, and it can handle it all without any trouble whatsoever.

This new Dual 177 stand will not need any selling. It will sell itself.

Sincerely,


Bill Weaver, Manager
Weaver Gin Company

HARDWICKE-ETTER CO.

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Montgomery, Tex./Memphis, Tenn./Columbus, Ga.

These outstanding gins can be seen in operation at the following locations: Farmers' Gin Company No. 3, Drew, Miss.; Weaver Gin Company, Lamesa, Tex.; Littlefield Farmer's Coop Gin No. 2 Plant, Littlefield, Tex.; Growers' Coop Gin, Inc., Wasco, Calif.; Kaweah Delta Coop (Sequoia Branch), Visalia, Calif.

The approach of a new year is a time when it is customary to look backward—to some of the major developments in the year about to expire—and forward with hope to the future. The backward look is justified only to the degree that it helps us to evaluate the future. The forward look is essential to progress.

For the cottonseed industry, the year 1961 is closing on a more favorable note than might have been expected earlier in the year. After a late and highly uncertain start, the cotton crop has developed well and, nationwide, is about as large as in 1960. The quality of cottonseed from the 1961 crop has been significantly better than that of a year earlier, resulting in greater total returns to growers, ginners and mills and in an improvement in the market position of cottonseed products.

Important progress has been made during the year in research designed to improve the quality of cottonseed products and, as a consequence, their competitive position. Probably the most encouraging area of progress has been in the breeding of glandless cottonseed. Lint production, staple length, fiber strength and other qualities of the glandless stocks developed at the U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, Calif., com-

cottonseed and soybean oils has been initiated. Stocks (of soybeans) are beginning to accumulate, products are being diverted from normal marketing channels and the price relationship between cottonseed and soybean oils has been distorted. In effect, both the producers and processors of cottonseed are much more dependent upon governmental actions than they were a year ago. With the Administration's recently-acquired interest in economy—at least for agriculture—the position of both producer and processor is uncomfortably vulnerable.

In addition to its re-entry into oilseed and product markets, government has intervened during 1961 to raise the industry's cost of labor. The minimum wage was increased from \$1.00 to \$1.15 an hour, with a further increase to \$1.25 scheduled in 1963. The Labor Department recently conducted a survey of cottonseed crushing mills and of other agricultural processors who are currently exempted from the penalty overtime provision of the Wage and Hour Act. The Department will report its findings to the next session of Congress and it is a practical certainty that an effort will be made to eliminate the agricultural processing exemptions. If Con-



pare favorably with those of Acala 4-42, the standard variety grown in the area. It is probable that, by the close of 1962, a decision can be made as to when glandless seed will be available to growers in the San Joaquin Valley.

Progress in glandless seed development in areas outside of California has also been encouraging in 1961. Because of a later start on the necessary research and because of the large number of varieties grown, glandless cottonseed will not be available in other areas as early as in California. Research in those areas is now moving forward, however, and results to date have shown no reason why the objective cannot be achieved. While glandless cottonseed is not the answer to all the industry's problems, it will alleviate many of them by greatly improving the color of cottonseed oil and by eliminating gossypol toxicity from and sharply increasing the protein availability of cottonseed meal.

Azeotropic Extraction

Research progress has also been made during the past year on an improved (azeotropic) method of solvent extraction, a new bleaching agent for oil and the isolation and identification of certain minor, but important, constituents of cottonseed oil. It is reasonable to expect further advances in these areas during 1962.

Unfortunately, not all of the developments affecting the industry during 1961 can be classified as progress. This is especially true in the area of governmental intervention. For several years, the industry had been relatively free from governmental action directly affecting its markets. Early in 1961, however, the support price on cottonseed was sharply increased, not only in absolute terms but also in relation to that of soybeans. Certainly, an increase in grower income from cottonseed, from the unusually low levels that prevailed in 1960, was desirable. Such an increase would have occurred normally in 1961 as a result of market factors and improved quality.

But governmental action on cottonseed was accompanied by a sharp increase in the support on soybeans. This has encouraged the largest crop on record—701 million bushels—every bushel of which competes with cottonseed. This marks a return to the policy that, in earlier years, cost cottonseed products a substantial share of their markets and was, to a considerable degree, responsible for the conditions prevailing in 1960.

Government In Business

The policy has had the effect of bringing government back into the markets in a major way. Substantial quantities of soybeans are entering the loan; USDA has found it desirable to offer to buy cottonseed oil; and a greatly expanded purchase and give-away program for the products of both

Of Cottonseed

gress will not agree to this, it is quite possible that the Labor Department will attempt to accomplish it by administrative edict—just as it has announced that it will establish a minimum wage and other controls for agricultural labor, which is specifically exempt under present laws.

Members of the industry will need to concern themselves in 1962 with proposals for general agricultural legislation, especially provisions that apply to cotton. Defeat of the Omnibus Farm Bill in the last session of Congress is no indication that the basic philosophy of its sponsors has changed.

Advisory Committees

A number of advisory committees, appointed by the Department of Agriculture are presently seeking to develop legislative recommendations for consideration by the next session of Congress. Before they reach Congress, such recommendations will be subject to revision, in greater or lesser degree, by the Department.

There have recently been some encouraging reports that the Administration is finding it necessary, as a result of U.S. relationships with the European Common Market and its desire to renew the reciprocal trade agreements program, to take a more realistic look at the cotton program. Any real progress in this direction would certainly be welcomed by the industry.

There will be a number of other aspects of governmental intervention with which industry members will need to be concerned in 1962. Such matters as tax reform, socialized medicine, additional regulation of pension and welfare funds, Federal aid to education, secondary boycotts, the U.S. balance of payments, tariff legislation and fiscal responsibility are among those issues on which major decisions will be made in the coming year. Although the relationship to cottonseed processing may not always appear immediate, such decisions are part of the broad struggle that will determine the future of the system of which the industry is a part. With the active, informed participation of all members of the industry, these decisions will be made in favor of the American enterprise system. After moving in the other direction for a number of years, the present trend in American thought is away from socialism, with its record of failure in domestic and foreign affairs. Each of us has an obligation to keep it moving that way in 1962.

By

JOHN F. MOLONEY

Secretary-Treasurer, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, Tenn.



Dallas' Cotton Bowl with one of the 35,000 Cotton Ball Corsages that will be given away on New Year's Day.

First '62 Appearance

Cotton Maid to Reign At Cotton Bowl Clash

COTTON WILL BE on everybody's mind in Dallas on New Years Day as an estimated 75,000 spectators arrive for the annual Cotton Bowl clash between the University of Texas Longhorns and Ole Miss Rebels.

In addition to the usual fanfare of pre-game activities, the National Cotton Council has announced that the 1962 Maid of Cotton will make her first public appearance in Dallas during the Cotton Bowl activities.

And there's a fair chance that the new Maid will have a special interest in this year's Cotton Bowl rivalry. One finalist, Penne Percy of Waco, is a coed at the University of Texas. Four others—Ann Adams of Marks, Miss., Sandra Scarbrough of Meadville, Miss., Sarah Kay Burns of Caruthersville, Mo., and Margaret Dew of Memphis—are students at the University of Mississippi. Other maid prospects from the Lone Star State are Ethel Sue Glasscock of Lubbock, Pamela Martin of Marshall, Barbara Jane McDaniel of El Paso, and Barbara Ann Smith of Harlingen.

The new Maid, who won't be chosen until Dec. 29, will arrive at Dallas' Love Field on Dec. 31 and will be greeted by

Governor Price Daniel of Texas and Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi.

She will make her next appearance at the annual Cotton Bowl Dinner-Dance in the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel and also attend a student dance at the Humphrey Lee Student Center on the campus of nearby Southern Methodist University.

New Years Day, the Maid will ride on the lead float in the Cotton Bowl Parade, accompanied by four attendants, all runners-up in the annual MOC Contest.

The float will be furnished by the Dallas Cotton Exchange, Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association, Texas Cotton Ginnery Association and the Texas Cotton Association.

Another "first" this year will be a float from the South Plains of Texas on which the South Plains Maid of Cotton will ride. This float will be sponsored by the Plains Cotton Growers, Lubbock.

Over 20 floats will make up the 1962 Cotton Bowl Parade, theme of which will be Sound of Music.

At the game each lady attending will receive a Cotton Corsage, made of Pecos area long-staple cotton tied with ribbon. The corsages are made possible through the cooperation of the four organizations

mentioned above. A total of 35,000 corsages will be given away during the game. (For information's sake, Joe Humphries, secretary, Dallas Cotton Exchange, said that the corsages will use \$119 worth of florist pins, these of course, are included in the corsage when presented at the game).

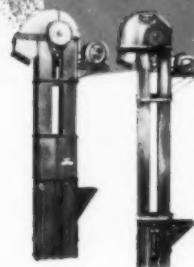
As a grand finale to halftime ceremonies, the Maid will present the Southwest Conference Sportsmanship's Trophy to a student representative from Texas Tech, which was picked this year as the Southwest Conference school best exemplifying the qualities of good sportsmanship. The maid will ride a small float to midfield for the ceremony. The U.S. Marine Corps band, the Texas and Ole Miss bands, and five high school bands will join in a musical salute to the Maid, playing Sousa's "King Cotton March."

Plans for the Maid's visit to Dallas are being coordinated by the Cotton Bowl Council and the Cotton Bowl Athletic Association.

Following the game she will fly to New York City where she will be outfitted in her new wardrobe for the coming year's activities in the U.S. and abroad as cotton's official ambassador of goodwill.

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 DEPENDABLE MILL EQUIPMENT

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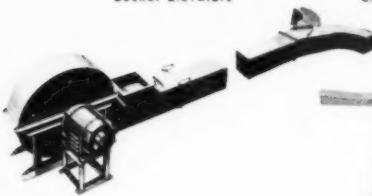
Vertical
Screw
Elevator



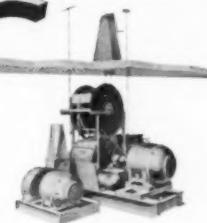
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Hammermill



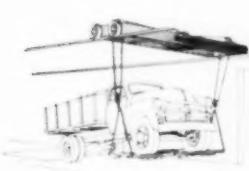
Twin Molasses Mixer



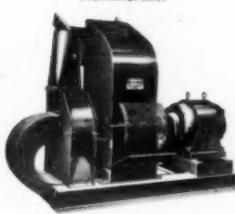
Corn Scalper with or
without air cleaner



Clean-Flo Conveyor



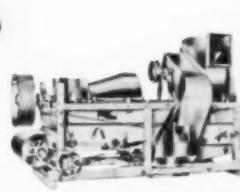
Electric Truck Hoist
cuts handling costs



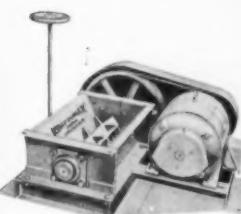
Instant Change Hammermills
12", 16", 20", 24" sizes



Portable Screw Elevator



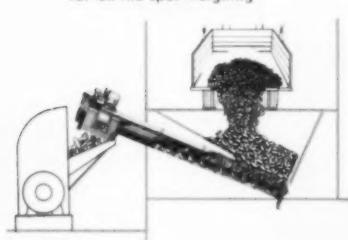
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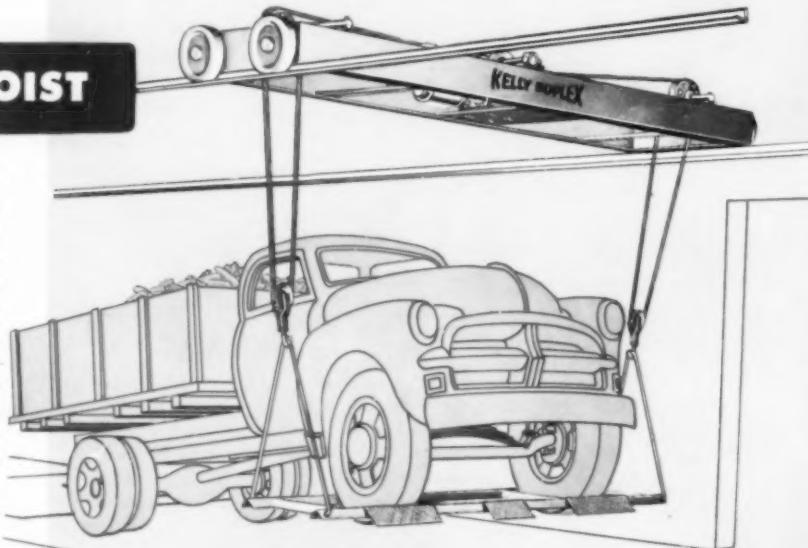
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Designed to unload trucks in less time and with less power . . . and ruggedly constructed to assure trouble-free performance and long life . . . the Kelly Duplex Electric Truck Hoist brings top speed, efficiency and economy to your grain handling operation.

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SINGLE & DOUBLE CHAIN DRAGS

Kelly Duplex Double Chain Drag with variable speed control



As grain dump drags . . . as conveyors . . . as feeders for hammermills, corn shellers or other machinery—Kelly Duplex Chain Drags are unsurpassed for steady, even delivery of grain and ear corn. Single chain drags have V-trough construction—choice of wood or steel box. Double chain drags are made entirely of welded steel—are available with 12", 16", 20" or 24" wide beds. All drags can be made in any length with either single or double gear reduction . . . can be powered by motor or belt drive . . . and can be furnished with variable speed control. Mail card for full details.

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Chain Drag or Pit Auger with Automatic Motor Control

. . . prevents overloading of hammermill—improves efficiency



An automatic motor control that prevents a hammermill feeder from causing ampere fluctuation on the hammermill is available at extra cost on Kelly Duplex Chain Drags and Pit Augers. This control connects to both the hammermill motor and the feeder motor. If the hammermill motor begins to show an overload due to excessively rapid feeding—the motor on the feeder **automatically** stops until the load passes—then **automatically** starts again.

On Production-Mechanization

Beltwide Cotton Conference Slated in Memphis Jan. 11-12

COTTON INDUSTRY LEADERS from across the Belt will gather in Memphis, Jan. 11-12, for the 1962 Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference which will be held in the Hotel Peabody.

Sponsored by the Production and Marketing Division, National Cotton Council, the Conference has announced a program which will be of benefit to producers and ginners of every segment of our industry.

J. D. Hays, cotton producer, Huntsville, Ala., will serve as chairman for the meeting which will get underway at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, Jan. 11. (Complete Summary-Proceedings of the entire program will appear in your official magazine, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, in the Jan. 20 issue. These proceedings, in form of reprints, will then be made available through the services of the National Cotton Council.)

Dr. D. W. Colvard, president, Mississippi State University, State College, Miss., will give the keynote address to open the sessions.

Thursday Sessions

Following Dr. Colvard's keynote address, and the welcome speech by Hays, Dr. James S. Plaxico, head, Agricultural Economics Dept., Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla., will speak on "Cotton in an Efficient Agriculture."

Dr. Plaxico will be followed by Dr. Walter K. Porter, Jr., superintendent, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., who will report on "Ten Years of Weed Control in Cotton."

Dr. Harold D. Loden, division manager, Paymaster Seed Farms, Plainview, Tex., will award the Cotton Genetics Research

Farm Labor

Small Farms Depend On Braceros

National Cotton Council has asked that growers be given a reasonable opportunity to recruit and train domestic workers before the supply of Mexican workers is limited. In a recent statement to the Labor Department, cotton growers who employ Mexican farm workers expressed fear that regulations may prevent them from obtaining necessary laborers to produce next year's crop.

NCC's Washington representative, J. Banks Young, said undue hardships would befall cotton growers if their supply of braceros were curtailed, especially on small farms where machinery cannot be used and are dependent on an adequate labor supply.

He also pointed out to the Department that an arbitrary limitation on Mexican labor will not result in more jobs for domestic workers since a scarcity of labor will increase mechanization and thus mean fewer jobs for domestics.

Ed Dean, representing West Texas farmers, said repeated attempts to obtain domestic workers have failed despite offers of "free housing, free utilities, weekly wages, and crop participation."



J. D. HAYS
Conference Chairman

AMCI Expands Editorial Service to Textiles

A new service of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute will include news stories, features, editorials, art work, filler material and other items for textile company publications. The service, known as "The Textile Editor," will have a monthly section, "Shop Talk with Editors", which will keep company publication editors abreast of good publishing techniques.

CCC Ready To Buy Salad Oils

In accord with the USDA's earlier announcement that it will purchase 200 million pounds of vegetable products to be donated in 1962 to American Voluntary Relief Agencies for distribution among needy people in foreign countries, invitations went out last week giving terms and conditions of the purchases. They requested offers for sale to CCC of hydrogenated vegetable oils and cottonseed salad oil in both one gallons and five gallon containers. CCC calls for deliveries of the vegetable oil during the period May 1, 1962, through Sept. 29, 1962.

Award and the Conference will adjourn for lunch.

R. S. Barnett, Jr., cotton producer, Altheimer, Ark., will get the afternoon program underway with his description of "Weed Control Without A Hoe."

Two other talks slated include "Weed Control in Cotton and Crop Rotation" by Dr. Chester G. McWhorter, plant physiologist, crops research division, ARS-USDA, Stoneville, Miss., and "The Fate of Herbicides in Plants and Soils," by Dr. T. Jack Sheets, plant physiologist, crops research division ARS-USDA, Beltsville, Md.

Following a discussion period the last part of the opening day's sessions will include a panel on "New Leads in Weed Control." This will consist of "New Herbicides," by Dr. John T. Holstun, Jr., agronomist, crops research division, ARS-USDA, Stoneville, Miss.; "Chemical Application Equipment," by Tom E. Corley, associate agricultural engineer, Agricultural Engineering Dept., Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.; and J. Gordon Futral, head, Agricultural Engineering Dept., University of Georgia, Experiment, Ga., who will talk on "Mechanical Methods of Weed Control."

Friday Sessions

A panel discussion on "Pre-Harvest Quality Control", led by Dr. Harry R. Carns, leader, cotton physiology Investigations, Crops Research Division, ARS-USDA, Beltsville, Md., will get the last day sessions under way.

The Rainbelt area will be represented on the panel by Orus L. Bennett, soil scientist, Soil and Water Conservation Research Division, ARS-USDA, Thorsby, Ala. Irrigated sections will be represented by John R. Stockton, irrigation specialist, U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, Calif. Both men will discuss "Influence of Moisture - Fertility Relationships."

Other morning speakers and topics will include Dr. C. D. Ranney, plant pathologist, Crops Research Division, Stoneville, Miss., speaking on "Effect of Boll Rot on Lint and Seed Quality" followed by "Bottom Defoliation Problems and Advantages," by Lambert H. Wilkes, associate professor of agricultural engineering, Texas A&M College, College Station; "Factors Affecting Quality of Stored Seed Cotton," by Rayburn E. Parker, agricultural engineer, Stoneville, Miss., will conclude the final morning's topics.

Rounding out the two-day meeting will be a report on "Current Status of Pink Bollworm Research," by Dr. Dial F. Martin, leader, Pink Bollworm Investigations, Entomology Research Division, Brownsville, Tex., and Diapauses as Related to Boll Weevil Control," by Dr. J. R. Brazzel, associate professor of entomology, Texas A&M College, College Station, Tex.

For information concerning the Conference, contact Claude Welch, Production and Marketing Division, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905 Memphis 14.



Jerry Wilson, New Castle, Tenn.

Says Homemade Drier-Cleaner Rig Produces Higher Grades

Jerry Wilson, New Castle, Tenn., shown at the top left, has an innovation of which he claims gives him consistently higher grades on his cotton. The innovation isn't exactly new in the cotton business, but Jerry has worked in some ideas of his own and has come up with a machine on which he is pretty well sold.

The idea of a drier-cleaner on a picker isn't new, as we mentioned, but Jerry has put together some "spare parts" on a mechanical picker and now that the machine has finished its second complete season of harvest, Wilson reports he is more than happy with it and has a patent pending.

Wilson says he figured it should be easier to remove the moisture from the fibers as soon as possible after picking—"before the cotton has become soaked."

Working on this theory, Wilson cut down an old feeder from his father's gin and rigged up a burner for the drier to be mounted on a picker. Locating the right fan for the hot air line was a problem and it wasn't until a year passed that the right one was found.

"I'm proud of the results, for they

have shown to be consistently better than normally-picked cotton," Wilson states.

On two trailers of seed cotton, one picked by the conventional means and the other by the Wilson dry-clean method, the turnout for the dry-cleaned cotton was 37.3 percent and the other 34.8 percent.

"This is about average," Wilson claims.

"The grade turns out better also," he adds. "Most of the dry-cleaned cotton grades from one-half to a full grade better than conventionally-picked cotton."

In the picture on the left, Wilson is shown standing by the machine as it looks in the field in the top photo. At the bottom left, is a close-up view of the feeder mechanism used in the Wilson Dry-Cleaner.

The Wilsons just about account for the population of New Castle. The father, J. W., operates the gin and also operates a general store and a cotton buying operation. Jerry farms and is a dealer for anhydrous ammonia and farm chemicals. He has a brother who is a well driller, operating out of New Castle over most of the area in Western Tennessee.

CARVER COTTON SEED MACHINERY STANDARD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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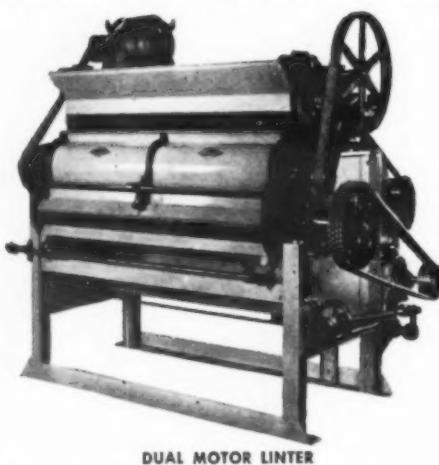
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• Rufe Phillips Elected Texas Ginner of Year

RUFUS K. (RUF) PHILLIPS, manager of the Imperial Gin Co., Sugar Land, has been named Texas Ginner of the Year for 1962 by members of the Texas Cotton Ginners Association, according to Lee Massey, president.

Phillips, who was the subject of a feature article in The Press, Sept. 2,



1961, is also Texas Ginners' nominee for National Ginner of the Year. This selection will be announced at the National Cotton Ginners Association meeting which will be held April 1 in Dallas.

Phillips will receive a plaque recognizing his being named Ginner of the Year at the Texas CGA convention slated for April 1-3 in Dallas.

A veteran of 38 years in the ginning industry, and a 30-year member of the TCGA, Phillips has operated gins at Abilene and Stamford prior to moving to Sugar Land 13 years ago.

He is a native of Oklahoma, born in Asher while the state was still Indian Territory. Phillips is a graduate of Shawnee (Okla.) High School and began his career in the cotton industry as a boiler fireman in a Tecumseh, Okla., cotton oil mill.

Included in his experiences, Phillips has worked as a gin construction foreman for Paymaster Cotton Oil Co., and later supervised operations for 30 gins in West Texas owned by the Stamford Cotton Oil Co.

In addition to ginning, Phillips is active in church and civic work. He has served as chairman of the building committee and of the official board of the First Methodist Church in Sugar Land. He is also a member of the board of directors of a local water district and the Sugar Land City Safety Committee.

Phillips has served the TCGA as a director and member of the executive committee for over 14 years and is a former delegate to the National Cotton Council.

Phillips is married to the former Ruth Bowen, Shawnee. The couple have four children, three sons and one daughter.

(Ed. NOTE: This is the first of a series of Ginner of the Year selections to be received. When others are selected across the Belt, your official magazine, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, will recognize these outstanding individuals.)

Hercules Powder Expands Missouri Works

A multi-million-dollar expansion program by Hercules Powder Co. at its Missouri Chemical Works, Louisiana, Mo., will get under way immediately.

Missouri Chemical Works has been producing anhydrous ammonia since 1954 but has greatly expanded to become a major producer of methanol, formaldehyde and pentaerythritol.

The new facilities are expected to be completed and on stream by early 1963 but production of some of the nitrogen derivatives will commence as early as mid-1962.

New Mailing Address

The new box number for USDA in Tucson, Ariz. is P. O. Box 3947. Mail addressed to this box will reach the USDA, Marketing Economics Division, Economic Research Service and the following employees: C. Curtis Cable, Jr., Officer-in-Charge; Dr. Charles A. Wilmet, Mrs. Betty K. Heron, and Mrs. Ada G. Herrington.

Morocco Buys Salad Oil

Commodity Credit Corporation has purchased 661,380 pounds of cottonseed salad oil for export to Morocco under an Agency for International Development program, USDA recently announced.

DUO-WRAP is tough — rugged — durable. This superior, close-woven bagging withstands hard use and rough wear... has extra strength for cleaner, stronger bales... gives maximum protection from weather. DUO-WRAP is available in five types, each having specifications of length, width and weight designed to meet individual requirements.

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MANUFACTURING DIVISION — HOUSTON, TEXAS

NEW 2-LB. OPEN WEAVE
BAGGING ALSO AVAILABLE

STOCKS MAINTAINED IN TEXAS, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, LOUISIANA AND CALIFORNIA.
SALES REPRESENTATIVES THROUGHOUT COTTON PRODUCING DISTRICTS.

FRDERIC H. (FRITZ) HEIDELBERG, executive vice-president, North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association, Raleigh, N.C., has been named as the "Southwide Man of the Year" by the Progressive Farmer magazine.

The announcement was made in the January issue of PF, just off the presses.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press wishes to take this opportunity to extend congratulations to Fritz on occasion of this honor—it was well deserved.

Heidelberg certainly is no stranger in cotton circles from the Carolinas to California. A member of the Secretary of Agriculture's National Cotton Advisory Committee and an instrumental force in the passage of the Acreage Transfer Bill (PL 86-172), Heidelberg has been the dynamic force behind North Carolina's

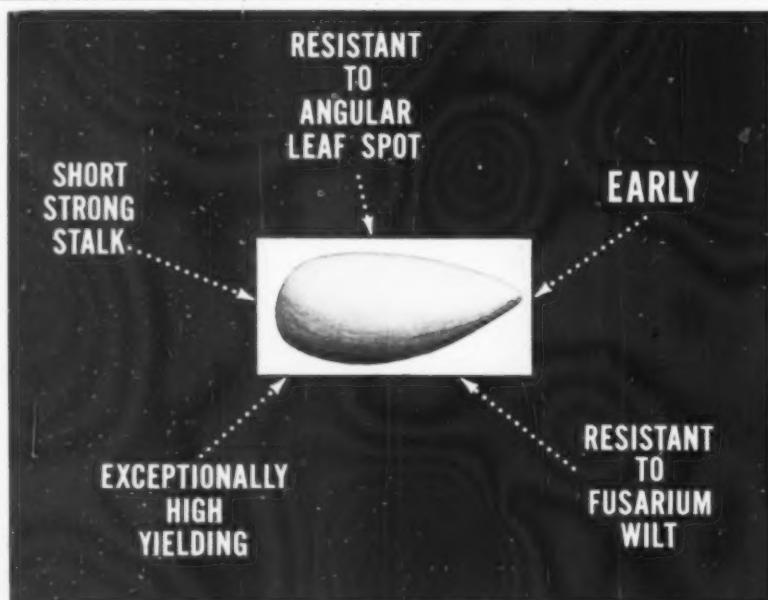
Fritz Heidelberg

NCCPA's Executive Veep
Progressive Farmer's
'Southwide Man of Year'

cotton coming out of the doldrums. Production figures in his state bear this out.

This past year, Heidelberg saw the impact of the government loophole in the pickerlap laws. In 1959, only 7,000 bales came into this country in this form. In 1960 it zoomed to 47,000 bales and during the early part of 1961 this figure looked as if it might fall as pickerlap imports began to climb even more alarmingly.

Heidelberg, along with others, in-



Yes, all these characteristics in one Variety . . .

CROWN BRAND REX COTTON PLANTING SEED

Rex is the modern variety for 20th Century farming. It has the varietal characteristics most desirable for today's farming—Earliness, Seedling Vigor, Resistance to two major cotton diseases (Angular Leaf Spot and Fusarium Wilt) and the inbred storm resistance for machine or hand picking. Never has a single variety had so much to offer!

Crown Brand Rex is grown, produced and processed under rigid standards. Varietal characteristics are assured because the

gin has handled only this variety for six years.

Write or call today for the full information on this high producing money-making variety.



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formed the President of this condition and as a result pickerlap imports are now limited by executive order.

The list goes on and on and wherever you find the subject of cotton being discussed from a country store to the White House, you'll see Fritz — an ardent spokesman for cotton.

• CPI Can Save Cotton, Says Wilson

EMPHASIZING THE PRESSING need for stepped-up research and promotion for American cotton, J. Clyde Wilson, president, National Cotton Council, told the board of Calcot, Ltd., in their December meeting, "The Cotton Producers Institute offers our main hope for survival."

The CPI is a voluntary, self-help program on the part of cotton growers to gain greater markets and acreage through research and promotion. Wilson believes the CPI is also the main means to "keep what acreage we now have."

Wilson pointed out the need for both small and large growers to actively support the CPI. He pinpointed a dozen areas of research where growers would greatly benefit through such a program. Also he reviewed the comparison of monies spent on synthetic fiber versus cotton—four times as much is spent on synthetic research and promotion as on cotton.

"The one dollar per bale asked by the Institute is a small price to pay to save our industry; that one dollar represents our one hope for survival," said Wilson, who is also a director of Calcot, representing West Maricopa County, Ariz.

Flower Grove Elects Murphy

Flower Grove Cooperative Gin, Ackery, Texas, members elected E. G. Murphy, Lamesa, president for the year, says N. B. Seay, manager.

Other officers include Kinnie Reese, Ackery, vice-president, and Troy Langston, Stanton, secretary. H. A. Duke, Ackery, and W. H. Moore, Lamesa, are board members.

A TOTAL OF 14,304,000 bales (500 pounds) of cotton will be harvested in the U.S. this year, according to the Dec. 1 USDA estimate. This is about the same as the 1960-61 harvest year.

The latest prediction is 234,000 bales less than the department estimated as of Nov. 1, indicating the increase in the cotton surplus probably will be about 200,000 bales by next Aug. 1—the beginning of the marketing year—instead of the rise of 400,000 bales predicted in mid-November. If the Dec. 1 prediction proves accurate, total cotton carry-over next August would be about 7.4 million bales.

The department reported that about 82 percent of the cotton crop had been ginned through Dec. 1, down from 88.2 percent in the comparable 1960 period. The decline is chiefly the result of wet weather, which has made the crop late.

Through Dec. 1 a total of 11,698,420 running bales of cotton of 500 pounds each had been ginned, down from 12,576,263 bales on the like date last year, according to the Census Bureau.

Erratic weather has caused the 1961 cotton estimates

to fluctuate more than they have in most recent years. For example, the Dec. 1 figure is nearly 400,000 bales above the Aug. 1 prediction, and the Nov. 1 figure was more than 600,000 bales above the August estimate.

A wet spring delayed cotton plantings and continuing below-normal temperatures have slowed maturity. The crop was as much as three weeks late in some key producing areas.

The yield per acre was placed at 438 pounds as of Dec. 1, down from 446 pounds a month earlier. From an Aug. 1 figure of 427 pounds, yields per acre rose each month through Nov. 1 as improving weather accelerated maturity.

But developments in November caused officials to revise production figures downward. For example, in Alabama freezes caused more damage than was expected; in Mississippi heavy rains stymied the harvest, causing field losses; and in Oklahoma weevils caused heavy damage.

If the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as the average for the past five years, production of cottonseed would be 5,932,000 tons, up from 5,886,000 tons last year.

Cotton Report Dec. 1

State	Acreage harvested 1961 est.	Lint yield per harvested acre			Production ¹		
		1950-59 average		1960	1961 est.	500-pound gross weight bales	
		1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
North Carolina	400	340	284	336	362	232	280
South Carolina	385	327	360	339	327	414	413
Georgia	695	320	371	356	607	505	515
Tennessee	535	431	545	498	550	583	555
Alabama	910	336	421	339	755	756	625
Mississippi	1,590	417	486	494	1,579	1,342	1,635
Missouri	388	421	548	464	368	472	375
Arkansas	1,360	414	485	514	1,314	1,339	1,455
Louisiana	545	409	470	423	562	501	480
Oklahoma	670	210	348	258	338	458	360
Texas	6,550	260	329	348	3,910	4,346	4,750
New Mexico	197	644	693	731	286	291	300
Arizona	393	800	953	1,008	798	849	825
California	819	836	981	996	1,554	1,939	1,700
Other States ²	48	320	401	347	45	45	36
United States	15,686	362	446	438	13,553	14,272	14,304
Other States							
Virginia	14.2	330	321	321	12.3	10.4	9.5
Florida	23.5	260	327	286	20.1	16.7	14.0
Illinois	1.5	293	352	320	1.6	1.5	1.0
Kentucky	6.7	476	565	373	8.2	9.5	5.2
Nevada	3.5	55	929	823	2.5	6.8	6.0
American-Egyptian ³							
Texas	21.0	436	518	526	21.7	23.3	23.0
New Mexico	12.1	771	507	456	10.5	12.9	11.5
Arizona	25.9	524	563	537	31.8	30.9	29.0
California	.4	346	400	379	.3	.3	.3
Total Amer. Egypt.	59.4	461	535	516	64.3	67.4	63.8

¹ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-pound bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.

² Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded for inclusion in U.S. totals. Estimates for these States are shown separately.

³ Included in State and U.S. totals.

Cotton Ginnings To Dec. 1

Report on Cotton Ginnings by States

The following table shows the number of bales of cotton from the crop of 1961 ginned through Nov. 30, by states, with comparable figures for the corresponding periods in 1960 and in 1959. (Running bales; linters are not included)

State	1961	1960	1959
United States	11,698,420	12,576,263	13,376,263
Alabama	587,314	741,598	597,697
Arizona	643,961	606,277	474,349
Arkansas	1,311,835	1,254,436	1,462,998
California	1,554,714	1,554,296	1,782,125
Florida	9,418	11,375	9,350
Georgia	499,385	499,420	508,896
Illinois	197	1,169	1,054
Kentucky	2,893	5,958	6,981
Louisiana	409,325	459,684	472,625
Mississippi	1,433,783	1,447,846	1,487,791
Missouri	347,201	459,521	483,728
Nevada	4,872	4,632	3,415
New Mexico	225,943	239,147	285,206
North Carolina	282,925	234,855	309,609
Oklahoma	245,197	406,988	340,427
South Carolina	408,489	411,729	406,161
Tennessee	474,509	538,095	584,829
Texas	3,248,941	3,691,077	4,049,811
Virginia	7,518	8,160	9,301

The 1961 figures in this report are subject to revision when checked against individual reports of ginners being transmitted by mail.

The United States total for 1961 includes 227,680 bales of the crop of 1961, ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1960-61, compared with 139,779 for 1960, and 150,472 for 1959. Also included are 40,516 bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1961, compared with 44,339 for 1960 and 45,524 for 1959.

Cotton consumed during October, 1961, amounted to 715,758 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Oct. 28, 1961, was 1,583,035 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 8,554,513 bales; the number of active consuming cotton spindles was 17,313,000. Imports during September, 1961, were 23,722 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 322,230 bales.

CONSOLIDATED COTTON REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE —		
Ginnings to Dec. 1 from crop of 1961, running bales	11,698,420	
Compared with crop of 1960, bales	12,576,263	
Compared with crop of 1959, bales	13,376,263	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE —		
Total Production (500-pound gross), bales	14,304,000	
Planted Acres	16,587,000	
Harvested Acres	15,686,000	
Yield of Lint per Harvested Acre, pounds	438	

College Avenue Gin Elects

College Avenue Cooperative Gin, Lubbock, has elected officers of the year with Howard Alford named president, reports J. M. Johnson, manager.

Other officers include Medfred Weaver, vice-president; and Moody White, secretary. Louie Mote and W. W. Klatt are members of the board.

COTTON FOLKS have provided the Progressive Farmer with three outstanding individuals to honor this year—Frederic H. (Fritz) Heidelberg, as Southwide Man of the Year (see separate story, this issue); Mrs. Wilmer Smith, New Home, has been named Texas Woman of the Year by the farm magazine; and Frank Moore of Plainview has been named Texas Man of the Year.

LOLA SMITH, wife of Wilmer Smith, vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners Association and member of the Secretary of Agriculture's National Cotton Advisory Committee, makes her home on the Texas Plains, near New Home. Incidentally Wilmer was PF's Texas Man of the Year in 1960.

The couple was the subject of a feature article in The Press issue of June 10.

Mrs. Smith serves as treasurer, National Home Demonstration Council and

Cotton Folks Honored

Progressive Farmer Picks Southwide, Texas Man, Woman of the Year

is a member of the Century Council, Texas A&M College, a committee selected to study the college's future needs and responsibilities.

In addition to traveling widely with both of the above positions, Mrs. Smith finds time to take an active part in the work of the New Home Methodist Church, teach a Sunday school class and work in the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

FRANK MOORE, Texas Man of the Year for 1961, farms near Plainview,

also on the Texas Plains. Moore is widely known as president, Grain Producers Association, but he is also a cotton farmer. As a matter of fact, Moore credits his "hand-picking bill" of \$11,000 in 1948 as the reason he has mechanized his operation.

Moore has many "outside" activities in addition to farming and work with the GSPA. He was directly responsible for groundwork which culminated in the establishment of the High Plains Research Foundation at Halfway; is currently a member of the state's ASCS committee, Presidential Advisory Commission on Natural Resources and has served on committees at the USDA stations at Amarillo and Texas Extension Service station at Lubbock.

His nomination was made for "dedicated, conspicuous achievement in farm leadership—a farmer's farmer—an able and outstanding spokesman for agriculture."

• McConnell Appoints Chief Engineer

E. H. SHACKELFORD, JR., has joined McConnell Sales and Engineering Corp., Birmingham, as chief engineer, according to Douglas W. McConnell, president.

Shackelford comes to McConnell Sales from Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, where he was assistant chief engineer.



Cotton Trailer Nets

Cost about one-sixth as much as tarps. They do a much better job of holding cotton on trailer. Will not flap. Use Poly if it looks like rain. Ideal for field storage of cotton when pickers get ahead of the gin.

PLAIN NETS, COTTON CORD (Send for Free Samples)

15x15 ft., weight 7 lbs.	\$ 3.50 each
11x22 ft., weight 4 lbs.	\$ 4.50 each
14x21 ft., weight 11 lbs.	\$ 6.25 each
22x22 ft., weight 7 1/4 lbs.	\$ 7.00 each
11x29 ft., weight 7 lbs.	\$ 7.50 each
14x32 ft., weight 11 lbs.	\$ 8.00 each
36x44 ft., weight 17 lbs.	\$19.95 each

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In Rolls—For Less

Width	Length	4M(.004)	6M(.006)
10 ft.	100 ft.	\$12.00	\$18.00
12 ft.	100 ft.	14.40	21.60
16 ft.	100 ft.	19.20	28.80
20 ft.	100 ft.	24.00	36.00
24 ft.	100 ft.	28.80	43.20
32 ft.	100 ft.	38.40	57.60
40 ft.	100 ft.	48.00	72.00

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USES—Cotton Trailer Tarps, Swimming Pool
Liners or Covers, Stack Covers, Silo, Boat,
Equipment Covers, Truck Tarps, etc.
Grommets every 30 inches, reinforced

Send for Free Sample

	6¢ sq. ft.	5¢ sq. ft.
With Grommets		Plain
12x16 feet	\$ 11.52	\$ 9.60
12x18 feet	12.96	10.80
12x20 feet	14.40	12.00
12x24 feet	17.80	14.40
12x30 feet	21.60	18.00
12x36 feet	25.92	21.60
12x44 feet	31.68	26.40
13x16 feet	12.48	10.40
13x18 feet	14.04	11.70
13x20 feet	15.60	13.00
13x24 feet	18.72	15.60
13x30 feet	23.40	19.50
13x40 feet	31.20	26.00
13x50 feet	39.00	32.50
21x44 feet	55.44	46.20
26x100 feet	156.00	130.00
26x300 feet	468.00	390.00
27x62 feet	100.44	83.70
35x100 feet	210.00	175.00
35x300 feet	630.00	525.00

Other sizes on request.

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Shackelford makes his home in Birmingham with his wife, two daughters and his father, E. H. Shackelford, Sr., who has retired from Continental Gin Co. He is a graduate of the University of Tennessee and a veteran of World War II.

As chief engineer Shackelford will work on the design and application of cotton drying burners which McConnell Sales has provided to the industry for many years. He also will work on the design of new McConnell products for cotton gins such as moisturizer, bur burner, and others.

Bob Johnson will continue in his present capacity of project engineer.

• Brother of Texas Oil Miller Dies

FUNERAL SERVICES were held Dec. 11 for Hunt Guitar, 45, in Orlando, Fla. Guitar is a brother of Don Guitar, Colorado City, manager, Continental Oil-Cotton Co. (owned by the Guitar Trust Estate).

Guitar was a native of Colorado City and a former resident of Dallas prior to moving to Florida.

He was a member of the staff of an advertising firm in Florida. While in Dallas, Guitar was assistant advertising manager, Magnolia Petroleum Co., and official photographer for the company's calendar.

Survivors include his wife; a son, Hunt, Jr., Apopka, Fla.; five daughters, Chia, Jana, Carla, Suzanne and Mrs. Carol Clark, all of Apopka in addition to his brother.

Guatemala Lifts Controls

All controls on exports and fixed prices of cottonseed were removed by an executive order of the government of Guatemala during November. The action was prompted by the recent marked increase in cottonseed production. It reflects a steady upward trend from the 1950-54 average of 11,000 tons.

■ LYLE LIGGETT, American National Cattlemen's Association, has been elected president of the Agricultural Relations Council for 1962.

Early Bird Misses the Worms

(And Other Insects Too!)

Field trials during 1961 at the McGregor (Texas) Substation, showed that cotton planted on April 3 produced almost three times as much lint an acre as cotton planted on May 15.

O. J. Tippit, farm superintendent, said early planting has proved effective over the years when early insect control is carried out. He pointed out the following other results:

Two varieties were used with little difference in yields when planted on the same date—April 3 planting yielded 452 pounds of lint an acre compared with 158 pounds for the May 15 planting; April 15 plantings produced 342 pounds of lint an acre compared with a yield of 274 pounds for May 1 plantings.

Tippit said gross returns per acre based on lint at 30 cents a pound were \$135.60, \$102.60, \$82.20 and \$47.40, respectively for the four different planting dates.

U.S. Cotton for Philippines

An agreement between the United States and the Philippines, negotiated under Title I of P.L. 480, provides for sale of about 150,000 bales of U.S. cotton (\$21,750,000 worth). This amount includes certain ocean transportation costs. USDA says purchase authorizations

(Early planting pays off in more ways than one, see The Press, page 15, Aug. 19 issue "September Cotton Means More Cash.")

Hoeing costs on the April planting were 73 cents an acre compared with 55 cents for the May dates. The April plantings received three spray applications for early season insect control at a cost of \$5.25 an acre. Planting seed were treated with Thimet. The May plantings required only a single spray application at a cost of \$1.75, but all received three applications of insecticides for late season control at a cost of \$6.75 an acre.

Eighteen pounds of Thimet-treated seed were planted per acre. The final stand count taken after the last cultivation showed an average of 45,780 plants an acre, or about 3½ plants per foot in the row, well within the 3-4 plants per foot recommended, Tippit explained.

will be announced later but sales will be by U.S. private traders.

The Philippines will pay in pesos and 25 percent will be set aside for loans to U.S. and Philippine private enterprise by the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D.C. Further information is available from the bank.

ATTENTION GINNERS!

HERE'S WHY YOU OWE... **DEPENDABLE SERVICE**

WITH THE NEW! IVEY INCLINED MOTE CLEANER

The Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner is a ruggedly constructed and compact mote cleaner and bale press. It is simple to operate, yet effective and efficient. The Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner will add profit to your ginning operation. Get the full details.

Close supervision in every stage of assembly results in an efficient piece of equipment. The Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner and Bale Press is completely inspected and fully tested for flaws before shipment.

Western Metals Division
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WESTERN PIPE AND STEEL, INC.
2001 Auburn Lubbock, Texas
PO 5-8877

Reduce Field and Grade Losses

RECENTLY THE USDA Cotton and Cottonseed Research and Marketing Advisory Committee recommended expanded research on "Mechanical Harvesting Research to Minimize Field and Grade Losses". We have been invited to comment on the research in progress and the need for more work in this problem area.

The extent of public agency research on cotton harvesting is equal to about nine professional State and USDA engineers operating under two regional projects, S-2 (Southern) and W-24 (Western). Some of the research involving plant relationships is also in close cooperation with scientists in other disciplines. There is very little distinction at project locations as to whether a team member's salary is paid by the State or USDA. In this article, however, an attempt will be made to identify the manpower of States and USDA in order to establish the validity of the USDA Committee's recommendation for expanded effort.

As most readers know, there are two types of mechanical harvesting—picking and stripping. Stripping is used principally in the western areas of Texas and Oklahoma while picking is practiced throughout the rest of the Belt.

Research on stripping is currently done at Chickasha, Okla., and Lubbock, Tex. At Chickasha there is one part-time state engineer on mechanization research and one joint state-USDA engineer on ginning. The research on stripping there is concerned primarily with improving the performance of the stripper and increasing the net return to the farmer by developing better stripper rolls and cleaning and conveying mechanisms.

At Lubbock the USDA cooperates with the Texas Station by furnishing two engineers to work on cotton mechanization research. This project also cooper-

ates with the Ginning Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M., when possible. The stripping research at Lubbock is primarily in the area of quality preservation. One of the inherent quality problems of mechanical stripping is that it is a non-selective, once-over operation. Early maturing cotton is exposed to the weather while the later-maturing bolls develop and open. Often the late bolls do not mature completely before frost, but many of them will dry out after frost and open enough so that their low-micronaire fiber is mixed with the more mature fiber in non-uniformity of the "field blended" cotton from season to season and field to field. When conditions are bad, the blending of immature fiber with the mature fiber lowers the average micronaire reading for the bale.

Preliminary work with machinery for separating immature unopened cotton bolls from mature open bolls in the stripping operation has yielded results that indicate some merit. Another approach being studied is that of "differential

harvesting" where the early maturing cotton would be harvested separately from the later immature cotton by a more selective type machine.

A number of noteworthy facts about stripper harvesting techniques and machines have already been discovered by these researchers. Most of this work has been published in detail and the following are findings that have contributed to improved stripper harvesting in recent years:

- Determined best plant populations for stripper harvesting.
- Developed flexible stripper roll materials for larger cotton and evaluated roll materials and roll speeds in both large and small cotton.
- Determined cleaning ability of types of stripper conveyors and screens.
- Determined merits of defoliation, desiccation and harvest timing.
- Developed bed profiles to raise fruiting height and improve stripping efficiency.
- Developed wheel shields for stripper harvesters to reduce field losses.
- Evaluated effectiveness of harvester innovations such as elevator blowers and "low cotton" attachments.

It is felt that the work in stripping, particularly in the area of quality preservation and its relationship to net returns, merits increased effort and support.

Mechanical pickers research is presently being done by state experiment stations in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and South Carolina. The USDA is cooperating with the state experiment stations in Alabama, Mississippi and California. The work in Arizona and defoliation and varietal

(Continued on Page 25)

By
REX F. COLWICK
■ Leader, Cotton Mechanization Investigations, USDA-ARS, State College, Miss.





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Louisiana Selects Officers For 1962 Cotton Group



Cotton is the raw product for the world's largest industry—the textile business—and brought in over half a billion dollars to the citizens of Louisiana during 1960, N. C. Blackburn, president, Union Compress & Warehouse Co., Memphis, told delegates gathered for the annual meeting of the Cotton Industry Committee of the "Increase Cotton Profits" program carried on in the cotton-producing parishes of the state of Louisiana.

The annual meeting was held in Monroe.

Blackburn, principal speaker at the meeting, went on to add that the 501,000 bales of cotton produced in Louisiana in 1960 amounted to \$90 million.

"If the farm value is 15¢ out of the consumer's dollar, then 85¢ covers processing, milling, and distributing, etc., of the cotton dollar. Therefore, on this basis the 90 million dollar Louisiana crop is worth 600 million dollars to the economy of the State," Blackburn said.

An increase in yield from one-fourth of a bale in 1910 to about a bale of cotton per acre in the U.S. today, was pointed out. Blackburn stated, according to a USDA report, in another 50 years, the average yield would be 805 pounds of lint per acre.

Improvement A Must

Cotton farmers must improve their land management practices to take full advantage of chemical and mechanical operations was a statement made by Dr. Walter Peevy, agronomist for Louisiana State University. He stated he had observed small pot holes and swags, covering only a part of a field, hold up an entire operation for several days. In order to make maximum use of machinery and chemicals farmers must fill the pot holes in their fields, properly draining them, and even levelling them, so that all excess water will move off the field within 2 hours. Other land management problems included selecting the soil to grow the crops that they are capable of growing; improving the organic matter and tilth of the soil by rotating cotton acreage and pasture land.

Basil Doles, county agent of Richland Parish and Chairman of the "Increase Cotton Profits" program research committee, stated that in 1962 county agents would lend major emphasis to land management.

MEMBERS OF LOUISIANA'S 1962 Steering Committee of the cotton industry segment of Louisiana's "Increase Cotton Profits" program were selected at a meeting held in Monroe recently. They are, left to right seated, top photo, Dalton Gandy, representing ginnery and processors; C. B. DeMoss, Jr., financiers; E. A. Thames, chairman, county agricultural agent, Red River Parish; T. D. Dickey, secretary, compressors, warehousemen and buyers; Norman Colvin, fuel and power; Jack Dillard, publicity; standing left to right, Harvey P. Grant, Jr., Louisiana Delta Council; Clyde Broome, seed; and R. Z. Torrance, chemicals. LEFT PHOTO—SPEAKERS at the meeting included N. C. Blackburn, president, Union Compress & Warehouse Co., Memphis; and Dr. Walter Peevy, agronomist, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

In reporting on the activities of 1961 Max McDonald, County Agent, Tallulah, and chairman of the coordinating committee, reported that in the 13 Northern Louisiana cotton parishes, some 2,175 pre-emergence spray rigs were used, as well as 2,053 post-emergence spray rigs, and 1,506 flame cultivators to control grass and weeds. He further reported activities of county agents and cotton industry people in the production of quality cotton and emphasizing maximum bale value in the harvesting and ginning process.

Officers of the cotton industry committee were selected as follows: E. A. Thames, county agent, Red River Parish, chairman; R. Z. Torence, Baton Rouge, chemical segment; Norman Colvin, Monroe, fuel and power; Harold Runyon, Bastrop, machinery; C. B. DeMoss, Tallulah, finance; Clyde Broome, Shreveport, seed; Paul Ransom, Monroe, Farm Bureau; Harvey Grant, Delhi, Louisiana Delta Council; Jack Dillard, Shreveport, publicity; Ray Young, Wisner, applicators and entomologists; Dalton Gandy, Ruston, ginnery and processors; Dr. N. D. Morgan, Shreveport, fertilizer; Cecil Williams, National Cotton Council; and T. B. Dickey, compresses, warehousemen, and buyers.

The above group will act as a steering committee during 1962 for the cotton industry group.

Johnson Speaks on Behalf of Textile Industry

Benjamin O. Johnson, Spartan Mills Co., S.C., appeared this month on behalf of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on state taxation in the field of interstate commerce, and endorsed legislative proposals to limit the power of states to tax income derived exclusively from engaging in interstate commerce.

Johnson maintains that the textile industry is in a state of "confusion" because of recent Supreme Court decisions. He told the Subcommittee that Congress should clarify the tax liability of firms which do business in multiple states.

"We sincerely hope that whatever legislation is enacted by Congress will contain language to relieve those companies engaged in interstate commerce from the payment of income and other state and local taxes when their only activity in other states is sales solicitation and the normal necessary servicing of interstate sales, either by an agent, a broker or a representative, and where no regular or established stocks of goods, plant, office, warehouse or other place of business is maintained," said Johnson.

● J. A. (Kayo) Mullins Resumes Studies

J. A. (KAYO) MULLINS, former assistant extension agricultural engineer for the Tennessee Extension Service, Jackson, has resigned to pursue work toward a PhD. at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

Mullins wrote us this week describing conditions at Ames, and says "it is pretty cold up here."

Kayo reports that although there is no cotton grown around Ames, he has solved that problem by taking along some seed which he intends to plant in his garden next spring "to keep from getting so homesick."

Mullins was always a familiar face at the many conventions and meetings across the Belt, and will be remembered as a hard worker for the cotton industry.

For those who may like to contact him, his new address is 1279 Hawthorn, Ames.

We wish him Godspeed in his new enterprise, and trust it won't be long until he returns to the cotton industry.

Winter Meet Set in Mobile

The Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers Association's winter meeting, Feb. 19-20, is beginning to shape up, reports Paul C. Hughes, Secretary. The meeting will be held at the Admiral Semmes Hotel and Motor Hotel, Mobile, Ala. Program plans include a talk on shrinkage and a discussion on the shippers and buyers responsibility on Crotalaria. We'll keep you informed as later information reaches The Press.

Clayton Contributes for University Chair

William A. Clayton, Houston, contributed \$350,000 for the endowment of a professorship in international economics at the School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D.C.

"The gift came at a crucial stage in development of international economic relations of the U.S.," said Christian A. Herter, chairman of the school's advisory council and former undersecretary of State.

Clayton is trustee of Jones Hopkins University, of which the school is a part. The school was founded in 1943 by Clayton, Herter and others.

Herter said Clayton's contribution will be added to the permanent endowment of the school and income will be used for the new chair.

Thai Bean Production Up

Castor bean production in Thailand for 1961 is estimated at about 50,000 short tons compared with 47,000 tons in 1960. Exports of the crop also have risen sharply this year. The major portion of Thailand bean exports go to Japan.

Prospects for Thailand castor beans in the international market are considered good as the result of gradual improvement in both quantity and quality. Also, the government's standardization of castor beans, effective Jan. 1, 1962, will provide more opportunity to enter competitive world markets.



ACMI Activities

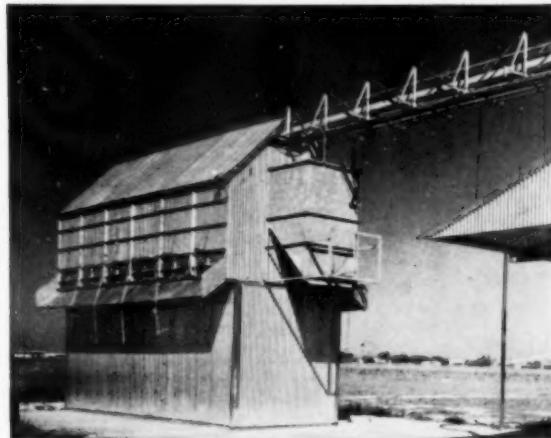
R. DAVE HALL, Belmont, S.C., president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, makes a point with the aid of a chart showing the various activities and services rendered by the ACMI. Hall and other staff officers of the Association have been making speeches explaining ACMI's program to members in various state conclaves across the Belt.

Salad Oil for Kenya

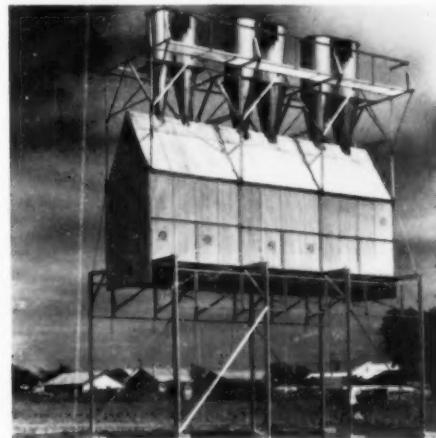
The Commodity Credit Corporation recently purchased 1,300 metric tons of cottonseed salad oil for export to Kenya, the USDA announced. The purchase, 2,865,980 pounds, brought 18.389 cents per pound FAS Port.

The purchase was made under an Agency for International Development (AID) program.

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TOP COTTON JUDGES—Winners in the fourth annual Future Farmer Cotton Judging Contest held at Fresno (Calif.) State College recently are pictured above. In top left picture, Edward Fischer, planning director, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, congratulates the top three individual winners. They are, left to right, Jerome Fallas, Clovis High, third place; Bob Alves, Riverdale High, second place; and Michael LaSalle, Hanford High School, top individual in the contest. In the photo on the right, is the winning Class A team from Clovis High School, directed by Coach Glen Good, second from right. Others above are Jerome Fallas, Brack Davis and Gary Yamamoto. Fisher is pictured on right presenting congratulations to Coach Good.

• California Judges Announce FFA Winners

Clovis (Calif.) High School won first place in the fourth annual FFA Cotton Judging Contest held at Fresno State College recently. They won by earning 1,324 points in a tough written examination and then judged and gave reasons for their findings in the areas of cotton lint, cotton seed, open bolls and cotton plants.

Hanford and Riverdale high schools placed second and third, respectively. Madera High School's entry won first place in the B competition, followed by the Riverdale and Clovis teams.

Joining Fallas on the winning Clovis team were Gary Yamamoto and Brack Davis. Hanford team members were George Soares and Bill Bassett, and Roger McNary and Bob Ray represented Riverdale. Madera's winning B team was comprised of Frank Massetti, Lionel Smiley and Dan Chatman.

Trophies, plaques, belt buckles and ribbons were presented to winners by Edward Fischer, director of planning for Producers Cotton Oil Co., and Eugene A. Egan, director of field service for the firm. Lloyd Dowler, dean of the FSC farm school acted as master of ceremonies for the program.

Promotions at Producers

Promotion of a new gin manager and the appointment of two men to gin manager trainees were announced recently by Eugene Egan, field service director, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno.

John Wells has been named manager of the company's Angiola and Devil's Den gins.

William A. O'Neill and Dale B. Felton are the two named gin manager trainees by the company.

Welles joined Producers in January, while O'Neill began at the Tejon Gin during September. Felton began at the Cathruthers Gin in October.

■ **MISS ELSIE CUNNINGHAM**, University Park, N.M., has been elected worthy chief, University Park chapter, Epsilon Sigma Phi, a fraternity of extension workers with over 10 years service.

Cottonseed Meal Used At College Mill

Cottonseed meal is the major source of protein used in a new 30-ton feed mill just put into operation on the campus of Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas.

The new mill, financed from college funds and costing \$117,000, produced the equivalent of \$290,000 worth of formula feed for the college's animal husbandry department under direction of Dr. O. D. Butler, head, last year.

The mill turns out small batch experimental rations for beef cattle, swine and sheep on the college farms.

Dr. Butler points out the mill "isn't competing" with commercial firms in supplying feed needs of the animal husbandry and veterinary medicine departments because the mill is used only to make short-run experimental rations that no commercial firm would want to produce.

• Interest High in Furniture Styling

THE 1961 FURNITURE DESIGN Awards contest, sponsored by the National Cotton Batting Institute and the National Cotton Council to encourage creation of cotton and innerspring upholstered furniture, has received more than 300 sketches submitted by professional and student stylists.

The four cash awards of \$1,000 each will be made Jan. 8 at the American Furniture Mart's annual press luncheon at the opening of the Winter Market in Chicago.

Entries in the 1961 contest included offerings from Spain, Canada, Chile, Sweden, Hawaii and the continental United States. Student designers from 20 colleges and universities entered more than 100 designs.

An upsurge of interest in contract furniture is indicated in the many designs . . . such as combination ensembles which incorporate drawers, desks, end or night tables, bedding compartments, and sometimes even radio and stereophonic equipment.

New Roring Frame

Tech Textile Lab Receives Aid

Hartsville Cotton Mill, Hartsville, S.C., which is affiliated with Deering Milikin Corp., recently donated a slightly used roving frame to the Textile Research Laboratories of Texas Technological College, Lubbock. The frame, which was located in Charlotte, N.C., at the time, was then hauled to Lubbock without charge by the Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co. of Lubbock.

According to Bill Crumley, Textile Research Lab's associate director, it is a 1950 Saco-Lowell 8" x 4" frame. It is equipped with an FS-2 drafting system and has 78 spindles. It originally had 140 spindles, but Tech will only use 78 in their operation. To insure the frame being put in A-1 condition for research purposes, Saco-Lowell sent one of their top service men to Lubbock to help erect and recondition the frame.

"For all practical purposes the frame is like a brand new one," Crumley stated. "It should be a real asset to our research program."

Texas Seed Men Meet

Texas Certified Seed Producers, Inc., will hold its 1962 annual meeting Jan. 4 and 5 in San Antonio at the Gunter Hotel. Dr. John S. Rogers, Asgrow Seed Co., president, announced recently.

"The discussions and papers to be presented will touch on many phases of producing and merchandising certified seed, ranging from product liability insurance, a report on the seed trade in four South American countries, and how to sell goods and services," Dr. Rogers states.

Gin Directors Re-elected

J. H. Wysong, manager and secretary, Melissa (Texas) Farmers Co-op Gin has announced the re-election of Gin Directors L. A. Billings, R. L. Covington and C. D. Hendricks. Other directors are George W. Moore, president; W. O. Ramsey, Edward Powell and George Littrell.

COTTON PROCESSING developments and methods of measuring and improving cotton spinning quality will be in the limelight at the thirteenth annual Cotton Research Clinic slated for Jan. 11-12 in Pinehurst, N.C.

The meeting, sponsored by the National Cotton Council, will be held at The Carolina Hotel.

On the program's technical side will be discussions on preblending, new carding developments and research aimed at improved instruments designed to aid in measuring spinning quality.

William H. Ruffin, vice-president, Erwin Mills, Durham, N.C., will serve as general chairman. He will be aided by William T. Waters, associate textile engineering professor, Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.

Technical presentations for the first session are: "An Exploration of Roller Drafting," John F. Bogdan, head, department of textile processing research, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N.C.; "Trends in Trash Content of Raw Cotton," Dorothy Nickerson, head, standardization section, Cotton Division, USDA, Washington, D.C.; and "A Rapid Method for Determining Trash Content—The SRRRL Nonlint Tester," Ralph A. Rusca, head, machinery development investigations, Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, ARS-USDA, New Orleans.

Second Session

Presentations at the second session, under Chairman Louis A. Fiori, head, processing efficiency investigations, SURDD, New Orleans, will be "Selection of Spinning Variables to Minimize Short Fiber Effect," John D. Tallant, cotton mechanical laboratory, SURDD, New Orleans; and "Heat Effects on the Quality of Cotton," Lester P. Berriman, supervisor, chemical engineering, Stanford Research Institute, South Pasadena, Calif. Also a discussion—"To Preblend or Not to Preblend," with panelists William C. Harris, head, physics section, Institute of Textile technology, Charlottesville, Va.; George Peeler, director of mill liaison, Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.; Homer G. Kennamer, Jr., head, fiber technology division, Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. William H. Martin, associate director of research, Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.

Final Talks

The morning session on Friday, Jan. 12, chaired by J. Murphy Cook, cotton technologist, George H. McFadden & Brothers, Memphis, will cover: "Spinning Performance Evaluation—Effect of Yarn Size on End Breakage," Samuel Burley, Jr., supervisory cotton technologist, USDA, Washington, D.C.; "Fibrograph Measurements Using Clamped Samples," Dr. Smith Worley, Jr., research agronomist, Agricultural Experiment Station, USDA, Knoxville; "Cross Section Sam-

Canadian Cotton Up

In the first quarter of the current season, cotton consumption in Canada measured by the number of bales opened by mills, totaled 101,000 bales, or a 17 percent increase over the comparable 1960-61 period. Consumption in October reached 36,000 bales, compared with 33,000 in the preceding month and 29,000 in October 1960.

In Pinehurst, N.C.

Cotton Research Clinic Slated Jan. 11-12

pling Methods for Determining Length Distribution," H. E. Gaffney, associate research director, U.S. Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N.J.; and "A Study of Length Distribution in Fiber Array Groups," Charles B. Landstreet, cotton technologist, USDA, Knoxville, Tenn.

The final session on Friday afternoon will be chaired by George Bass, Swift Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga. It will

include "An Evaluation of the Carding Process," Robert M. Jones, vice-president and director of research, Saco-Lowell Shops, Clemson, S.C.; "A High Production Card," Dr. Zoltan Szaloki, director of research, Whitin Machine Works, Whitingville, Mass.; and "The Crosrol Cotton Web Cleaner," Harvey Clinch, vice-president, Crosrol Carding Developments, Inc., Greenville, S.C.

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DR. ANTHONY A. WOODHAM, left, examines protein-containing particles of oilseeds with Dr. A. M. Altschul. Dr. Woodham is from Aberdeen, Scotland, a research chemist with Rowett Research Institute. He is working with Dr. Altschul, Chief Research Chemist of the Seed Protein Pioneering Research Laboratory of the USDA's Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, New Orleans, under a Senior Visiting Fellowship of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

■ **WALTER WADE, JR.**, Otero County agricultural agent (N.M.) has been elected president, New Mexico Association of County Agents.

• British Scientist Visits USDA Lab

A BRITISH SCIENTIST, on a senior visiting fellowship of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, is spending four months at USDA's Southern Utilization Research and Development Division in New Orleans. He is Dr. Anthony A. Woodham, head, Feed Technology Section of Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Britain imports most of the feed for its livestock industry, including large quantities of cottonseed, peanuts and soybean meals produced in this country and in South America. Dr. Woodham chose the New Orleans laboratory in order to work with Dr. A. M. Altschul and his associates who are widely known for research on seed proteins. Woodham is especially interested in properties contributing to quality and in tests for measuring nutritive values of the above products.

India Announces Quotas

Two more cotton import quotas totaling about 148,000 bales of 500 pounds gross was recently announced by India. One quota was to cover about 5,000 bales to be imported from the United States before January 1962 under PL 480. The second quota was for 143,000 bales from any country to be imported after December 1961, but before June 1962.

These are the third and fourth quota announcements of the current Indian cotton season and bring the total to about 193,000 bales of 500 pounds gross.

Jan. 5 Deadline

For Advance Copies Of Red Book

Jan. 5 is the deadline for ordering advance copies of the Texas Cotton Ginnery Association's 1962 edition of the Ginner's Red Book, according to Edward H. Bush, Association executive vice-president.

Advance copy orders are \$20 for the first copy and \$7.50 for each additional copy. In addition to saving \$5 for ordering early, the purchaser's name will be embossed on the front cover.

After the Jan. 5 deadline, first copies are \$25 each with subsequent copies \$7.50 each.

The Red Book contains about 500 changes from last year's edition, Bush says. The book contains information pertaining to all the gins in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

For advance copies, write Texas Cotton Ginnery Association, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas 26.

Boswell Sells Two Gins

Two cotton gins owned by the J. G. Boswell Co. of Los Angeles were sold to the S. A. Camp Ginning Company of Shafter. One gin is in Tulare and the other in Tipton.

■ **E. G. SCHUHART II**, Dallhart, Texas, has been reappointed director, Farm Credit Banks of Houston.

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(Continued from Page 18)

irrigation-harvesting relationships, involves about one-half professional man year annually. The work in Texas on bottom defoliation and picking, varieties for harvesting, and field drying of seedcotton, involves the services of one professional man. Some slight attention is being given to evaluating spindle picking vs stripping in Oklahoma, and to evaluating harvest timing in New Mexico. In South Carolina the study of new principles and improved techniques of harvesting is being pursued on a very small scale.

The USDA work on mechanical pickers is presently concentrated at Stoneville, Miss., where the major effort is on picker performance and quality preservation. The USDA also supports work on mechanical picking at Auburn, Ala., and Shafter, Calif.

Research teams at these locations have already made note-worthy contributions to the overall problems of mechanization. Without going into detail on previously published results, a few of these contributions should be mentioned.

■ Determined plant population ranges from best mechanical picking under most conditions.

■ Developed cultural practices to give the best row shape and plant characteristics for picking.

■ Established the importance of weed control to quality preservation.

■ Determined the relationship of seedcotton moisture to the quality of machine picked cotton.

■ Established the general relationship of seedcotton moisture to relative humidity in some areas.

■ Determined the influence of defoliation on seedcotton moisture and rate of drying.

■ Established the value of cotton toppling to prevent lodging and improve harvesting under certain conditions.

■ Determined the relationship of defoliation and harvest timing to quality preservation and net return in some areas.

■ Developed systems and equipment for bottom defoliation and picking.

■ Determined harvester performances in different cotton varieties in several areas.

■ Evaluated the use of textile oil vs water for moistening picker spindles.

Such accomplishments have contributed significantly to the overall efficiency of mechanical picking, and it is felt that some progress has been made in preserving the quality of cotton picked by machine. We feel, however, that there is much opportunity for improving machine efficiency and particularly for quality preservation. Since moisture and trash are the recognized culprits that cause quality damage in mechanical picking, most of our present work is related to these two elements. More than a score of special problems have been identified and are being worked on currently. Some of these studies have been running for a year or two and some preliminary results have been published, but most of them are entirely new and take a sharp ap-



Immature Boll Separator unit shown in the field. This unit is under development at the Lubbock Experiment Station.

proach to pinpoint specific problems. Expectations are high for outstanding results from this specialized work.

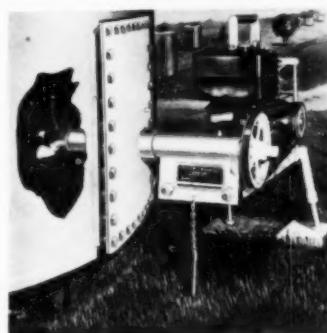
There are distinct harvesting problems in two of these areas which warrant special mention and which presumably have prompted the Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee to recommend expanded work—the irrigated West and Southeast, where the USDA support has been small and the states have only part-time researchers. In the West, particularly in New Mexico and Arizona, it is not uncommon for harvester field losses to range from 10 percent to 20 percent. The same is true in some of the Coastal plains areas of the Southeast. The quality problems of trash and moisture usually associated with mechanical harvesting are also encountered in these areas.

Since many of the ginning problems also stem from mechanical harvesting, it would seem logical to approach the solution to the quality problems of both harvesting and ginning with a well-coordinated team of both harvesting and ginning engineers at all strategic locations. At present the USDA is in a position to do this only at Stoneville. There are no full-time harvesting research personnel at or near the USDA ginning research laboratories in New Mexico or South Carolina to work with the ginning engineers at those locations. The only harvesting work by USDA in the far west is being done by one engineer, part-time, at Shafter, Calif. In the Southeast, one cooperative agent is working part-time on harvesting at Auburn, Ala.

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MURRELL ROGERS, manager, and O. L. White, superintendent, Cen-Tex Cotton Oil Mill, Thorndale, Texas, fitted their cottonseed meal production to packaging in Crown Zellerbach multiwall 50-pound sacks. "The new type sacks have paid off in increased sales to retailer feed stores and individual customers," Rogers says.

• Texas Mill Switches To Multi Wall Bag

How can you maintain your share of the feed and fertilizer market with increasing competition from larger producers and substitute products?

"If the price is the same and the products are equal, then you've got to use every gimmick you can to sell your brand," says Murrell Rogers, manager of Cen-Tex Cotton Oil Mill of Thorndale, Texas.

Rogers launched new merchandising program last May after test-shipping his hull-meal mix packaged in a 50-pound multiwall paper sack for the first time, instead of the traditional 100-pound burlap sack.

"Sure, we had to stick our neck out and break with some of the old traditions. But we realized, just like a lot of others, that the meal market wasn't going to get any better. It demands a new marketing strategy."

Rogers followed up the test shipment in paper with a poll of customer reaction, and found an actual preference for the paper multiwall sack.

"We got the most favorable reaction from our feed store buyers and individual farmer customers," Rogers says. "The bags were easier to handle, neater, stacked better, remained cleaner. They were easier to store over long periods without damage or rodent infestation, and held the moisture content better."

This favorable survey of Rogers' outlets dealing with meal and hull feed products convinced him new marketing ideas could expand sales to individual consumers. To accomplish this he would start with the cleaner, brighter multiwall paper bag in the 50-pound size.

With Both Feet

"It was then we decided to jump in with both feet," Rogers recalls. He decided to expand his mixing and packing operation for the 20-80 feed mix.

Aiding Rogers and his superintendent, O. L. White, in the production change-over to paper multiwall bags was the

**"Take out the SEED-O-METER and I will quit the job" —
says Head Ginner JACK HARRISON of the Farmers Union
Cooperative Gin, Tipton, Oklahoma**

Jack Harrison writes that SEED-O-METER replaced hopper type scales in their No. 1 and No. 2 plants. With the hopper scales it was necessary to dump twice on each bale. The gin breast had to be raised to give the seed time to clear before starting on another bale. SEED-O-METER has eliminated these time consuming operations and the possibilities of making errors in putting down weights.

"By being so accurate and saving so much of my time SEED-O-METER has paid for itself."

ACCEPTED THE WORLD OVER AS THE BEST WAY TO MEASURE COTTONSEED TURNOUT

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CROW SCALES, Inc.

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PHONE PL 2-7111

sales and technical services staff of Crown Zellerbach Corp.'s Multiwall Bag Division, Houston. The firm had initially aided Rogers in test shipments of his products in paper.

The new packing equipment was a Crown Zellerbach Volumetric Auger Packer. The machine is equipped with a bag jolter that automatically settles contents as the bag fills. Besides being able to fill the bag automatically to the desired weight of the package, the machine is designed for a self-sealing valve type bag. This eliminated the stitching operation, since pressure of the material in the bag automatically pushes up a sealing flap when the bag is removed from the packer spout.

In performance the machine was capable of accurately filling up to four 50-pound sacks per minute with one operator. White estimates that it has increased production capacity 80 percent over burlap open-mouth bags using a conventional vertical auger packer.

"Not only do we have less loss of meal, but our packing operation is faster and also cleaner," White says.

Cen-Tex's 20-80 feed mix is packaged in a 50-pound size two-ply sewn valve sift proof multiwall. The outer ply of the bag is made from bleached C-creped embossed paper which provides excellent contrast for the Cen-Tex brand label which is printed in two colors.

Favorable Reaction

Encouraged by his customers' favorable reaction to paper and also by the economies involved in his new packing operation, Rogers requested a second Crown Auger Packer to handle cottonseed meal. This proved highly satisfactory, and he is now packing meal in a 50-pound, three ply multiwall bag.

Using two high-speed packers and eliminating the sewing operation, White reports his plant can now package more material per hour with less manpower than with previous systems. "This permits us to keep a moderate inventory of sacked products, and thus saves on our warehousing space," White says. He reported receiving a carload rush order from a customer for the hull feed mix in bags. "Using the multiwall bags and the Crown packer, we were able to ship a carload of feed the next morning," White added.

"We know our merchandising efforts are paying off," says Rogers, "when we continue to get re-orders from our retailers specifying meal in paper. If the feed store likes the product, and it's packaged right, they put it out in front where the customers see it; otherwise it's going to gather dust in the back of the store."

12 Grants Announced Ag Research Abroad

Twelve research grants for benefit of U.S. agriculture have been arranged with scientific institutes in The Netherlands, Brazil, Finland, France and Italy, according to USDA.

The grants, totaling \$598,623 in foreign currencies, include studies of cotton fibers, along with other agricultural commodities.

The Netherlands will undertake the cotton fiber study, designed to search for ways to develop physical and chemical modifications of cotton that will widen the market. The grant totals \$35,636. Studies will be carried on at the Central Organization for Applied Scientific Research, The Hague.

Administration Does 'About Face'

Something that is hard to understand has begun taking shape regarding farm programs by the Kennedy Administration.

First hints of a "new look" began trickling out of Washington almost a month ago, but it has only been in the last few weeks that the Administration's complete reversal of former agricultural policies has taken identifiable shape.

According to the best reports available, Freeman and his closest advisor, Willard Cochrane, are slated for "other posts" within the Administration.

Where they will eventually end up is still up for grabs, but a move is slated for early in the year plus definite statements from the USDA which will "insure producer support" during the coming year.

It isn't too hard to see what has caused the Administration to change its opinions and policies toward Agriculture. The Freeman-Cochrane conclave has gotten a bloody nose in almost every instance where major farm legislation has been concerned this past 12 months.

So far as cotton is concerned, the Administration-designed Omnibus Farm Bill went down in defeat. Having ignored industry advice to the contrary, Freeman upped the support price and export subsidy of cotton last year and now finds himself in a world of trouble. He even tried to cut acreage allotments down to the 16,000,000 acre minimum, but industry

leaders, through White House intervention, prevented this catastrophe from taking place.

What is down the road?

From reports by Gerald Dearing, Memphis Commercial Appeal columnist, and others, we look for the Administration to exercise the option of increasing acreage allotments, lowering price supports and lowering the export subsidy during 1962.

This is what the industry wanted a year ago—but it took 12 months of hard knocks, and who knows how many millions of tax dollars to prove this avenue was the better way for cotton.

Now, comes the payoff: what will the Administration expect in return?

The word is: industry support of the "favored" candidates during the 1962 elections.

"Cotton," according to Harper's Magazine back in 1880, "is the money crop, and offers such flattering inducements that everything yields to it."

It looks as if the Administration believes in the power of cotton and will attempt to work this power to its own best interests.

We are definitely in favor of increased acreage, lower price supports, and a lower, more economical export subsidy—but we don't want to sell any more birthrights for the "privilege" of raising cotton.



Sales Representative

JAMES W. HULSIZER has been appointed as sales representative by the Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, Ohio. He will serve Wisconsin, Minnesota and the upper peninsula of Michigan and head-quarter in Appleton, Wis.

Bauer manufactures equipment for size reduction, classification, pressing, separation, digestion, cleaning, mixing, refining and screening, for use in wet and dry processing operations.

Flaxseed Crop Small

World flaxseed production declined 11 million bushels in 1961 from 1960 figures and is due to the sharply reduced crops in the U.S. and Canada. It's the smallest crop since 1953. Increases are expected in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, however, which will partially offset the decline in the U.S. and Canada.

U.S. crop is almost one-third less than last year and is the smallest since 1939 and is due to an 18 percent decrease in acreage, which possibly reflects the less favorable position flaxseed now occupies as a cash crop.

Midway Gin Elects

Stockholders and guests enjoyed a barbecue lunch following the annual meeting of the Midway Gin and Grain Cooperative at Taft, Tex. C. C. Carroll heads up the cooperative as president; Max Floerke, Jr., vice-president; Fred Floerke, secretary-treasurer; H. H. Lackey, John Drozd, D. J. Duprie, M. T. Ivey, L. E. Morris and E. M. Schmidt, directors.

Oswalt III in Chickasha

Ed Oswalt, who was taken ill while operating the cotton stripper at the Oklahoma Research Station, is still confined to the hospital at Chickasha. But according to Roberta Reubell, secretary, Oklahoma Cotton Ginner's Association, Ed is much better at press time and is now receiving visitors. He is in Room 104, Grady Memorial Hospital, Chickasha, Okla. We could make his Christmas merrier by sending cards and letters!



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Offer gin complete with 23 shelf drier, bur extra, cleaner units. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly. Mail to P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly. Mail to P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Bauer #199-60" and #199-48" seed cleaners, #153-48" separators, #198 hull beater, attrition mills motor and belt driven, Chandler hullers. All reconditioned—W. C. Cantrell Company, 3245 S. Main, Fort Worth 10, Texas.

FOR SALE—Modern rebuilt Anderson Exellers, French screw presses for specific oleaginous products. Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Four NEW Model AS-26 Sharples Super type refining centrifuges, Sharples continuous refining unit, vegetable oil extraction units. V. D. Anderson twin motor super dual Exellers, French 5 high 82" stack cookers, 29" x 42" French flaking rolls, Prater grinders, S.S. Batch fractionating still, Autoclaves and other auxiliary equipment. Lightning mixers, Canning unit, 30" and 36" Sperry and Shriner and German 40" x 40" plate and frame filter presses, Niagara filters, Vogt oil chillers, Toledo tank scales with tanks, Blowers, Bucket elevators, Pumps. Complete with motors and electrical starting equipment. All A-1 condition. Contact Lee Atherton, Telephone Federal 3-2121, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—72" and 85" stack cookers, 176-saw Carver steel linters, French screw presses, uppacking steel linter presses, 30" and 36" filter presses, 48" Carver huller and 54" shaker, Bauer No. 199, 60" seed cleaner, 46" track scale, Anderson screening tank, Tru-Line 176-saw gummer, and 60" ball and roller bearing French rolls.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 2119 Langston Court, Dallas 35, Texas. Telephone FL 7-7406.

FOR SALE—BUTTERS MILLING MACHINES, 106-141-176 saw, French 5-Hp. BH rolls; 36" x 36" Sperry filter presses; Carver 24-36-48" bar hullers; 30-36" Chandler bar hullers; all-steel linter baling presses; 14" conditioners, 36" cookers with 10 h.p. gear head motors; 24" to 36" attrition mills, belt or motor driven, up to 75 h.p.; motors; hull beaters; 72" and 85" stack cookers, French screw presses with cookers; screening tanks; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Nice all-steel gin building, 36' wide, 84' long, 21' wall, with 16' x 21' unloader shed.—Box 446, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, used three seasons, good shape, all necessary motors, fans, etc. Price \$3,250.—Box X4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two practically new, slightly used, 4-90 saw complete gins with buildings. One gin 4-90, 1957 Murray with bur machines, lint cleaner, drying and engine, ginned less than 4,000 bales. The other, 4-90, 1956 Hardwicke-Etter with bur machines, lint cleaning, drying and engine, ginned less than 10,000 bales. All acreage put in soil bank and these gins will not operate this year. Also in Alabama: 3-90 1954 Model Continental brush.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas, Phone OR 4-9626, OR 4-7847.

BARGAIN—4 Lummus Super Jets, late model 72" Lummus condenser, 1-36" Vaneaxial fan, less motor.—Box F3, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One completely converted Continental DFB lint cleaner in excellent condition. Make us an offer.—Box D12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

BEST WISHES
for the
HOLIDAY SEASON
SAM CLEMENTS
WEST MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS

FOR SALE—3 Continental F3 80-saw airblast, 3-66" Mitchell aftercleaners, 3-66" Mitchell Papoose for use with Super Jems, 1 Continental Model 40 condenser with Moss-Gordin cleaner, fan and discharge complete. Make us an offer on any of these items.—Box T-10, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

POWER MOTS. 240-VOLTS. 10 TANKS ONE OR B.P. 440 volt, 600 r.p.m. slip-ring motor with controls. 1-50" vacuum box, 1-50" cross blow box, 1-52" Murray VS separator. Make us an offer.—Planters Gin, Winnboro, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—Good selection of large sheaves and pulleys at attractive discount. Price to Fox R6. The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two Continental DFB lint cleaners, 1959 Model, A-1 condition. Complete with mechanical drive.—Box P12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE TO BE MOVED—All-steel 3-90 Continental gin plant with Super Champ Mitchell feeders, two 24-shelf tower dryers, Supermatic burners, two Murray overhead cleaners, Moss-Gordin lint cleaner, Cen-Tennial all-steel, one-story, up-packing press, electric power, f.o.b. gin site, located in Arkansas.—Box 18, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-1958 Murray combing lint cleaners, complete with three Hartzell fans with motors, all necessary motors and drives, by-pass valves and sheet metal connection from a submerged flue, \$6,000.—Box I-4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, A1 shape, ginned approximately 2,200 bales over two seasons. Complete with all supports, platform, piping, condenser discharge, fan and motor, and drive motor. Make us an offer.—Box 33, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

OUTFITS FOR SALE

4-90 saw Continental push button brush, new 1956, ginned 7,800 bales, double drying, double cleaning, double bur machines, 2-72" Impacts, individual lint cleaners, extra long box down-packing press, long stroke trumper, LeRoi engine, steel building.

4-90 Hardwicke-Etter, double drying, double cleaning, double lint cleaning with one Moss Constellation, electric and steel building.

3-80 Hardwicke-Etter with double drying, double cleaning, double bur machine, all-steel down-packing press. Real bargain.

3-80 Murray, double drying, double cleaning, double lint cleaning with one Moss Constellation, electric and steel building. We can add one or two gin stands to this outfit. We will dismantle, move and erect these outfits if desired.

SAM CLEMENTS
Phone RE 5-3764 P. O. Box 86
WEST MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS

DISMANTLING a gin and have for sale: 5-70 DC Hardwicke-Etter gins with lint flue and Standard V-drive Mitchells with hot air drying attachment and belt distributor, \$1,000.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phones: OR 4-9626, OR 4-7847.

FOR SALE—One all-steel heavy duty Continental double box up-packing press with EJ trumper, kicker assembly, charging box, ram and rasing and pump with 20 h.p. motor and magnetic starter. One 4-90 Continental conveyor distributor with bale change valves. STEEL BUR. MACHINES: 10" and 14" Hardwicke-Etter left-hand with conveyors and troughs. STEEL CLEANERS: 4-cylinder Murray airline, two 5-cylinder and two 7-cylinder 50" and two 5-cylinder 70" Hardwicke-Etter inclines; two 4-cylinder 50" Continental inclines; two 72" Impacts; one 6-cylinder 50" Gullett, one 3-cylinder 53" Mitchell and one 12-unit Lummus Thermo. STEEL SEPARATORS: 50" Hardwicke-Etter, 50" Continental and 48" Lummus. One Sutorbilt blower size 8L, Murray, Hardwicke-Etter and Continental press pumps, 60" and 66" Mitchell Super Units. Mitchell, Hardwicke-Etter and Service Gin Company heaters. Bucket and screw elevators. New Crow Seed-O-Meters. New flat and V-beltting, heat resistant separator flighting, and a general line of conveyor and transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

GINNERS—We wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks and appreciation of your faithful patronage and cooperation during this year and the years past. We extend to you our sincere greetings for the Yuletide Season and Best Wishes for a Prosperous New Year. R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

TWO COMPLETE GIN OUTFITS FOR SALE

1-4-90 Hardwicke-Etter.

1-4-90 Murray.

Equipped with lint cleaners, double drying, large steel building (to be moved). Priced to sell.

JIM HALL, P. O. Box 751
Dallas, Texas
RI 1-1393

FOR SALE—Lummus Little Giant stick machine, complete with spread rollers, supports and 15 h.p. motor.—Box V12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

SAVE on good used equipment—shaft, bearings, pulleys, belt, sheaves, sprockets, chain, conveyor, fans, feeders, valves, motors, starters, fuses, miscellaneous items.—P. O. Box 446, Guthrie, Okla.

FOR SALE—Three Continental individual lint cleaners with bypass valves, steel supports, and lint flue connections.—Box B5, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE TO BE MOVED—Complete 4-80 Hardwicke Etter, one 4-90 Hardwicke-Etter, one 5-80 Continental F-3 brush and one 4-90 Murray all-steel with Moss lint cleaners and electric power.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED Stick machine, all steel up-packing press. Moss lint cleaner and blow-in cleaner, preferably 72". Give details, location, and price first letter.—Box 7, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED 24-shelf tower drier complete with fans. Continental Impact cleaner, Moss-Gordin Constellation lint cleaner. Must be first class condition and reasonable. Box H-9, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—One Moss Cleanmaster or Constellation lint cleaner. Must be in good condition. Box A14, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

SEE US FOR PARTS on all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 E. Berry St., P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

L-3460 LE ROI engine for sale—natural gas (could be changed to LP gas) mill unit for cotton gin use. Good running condition, has extended clutch shaft and outboard bearing. May be seen and can run for you at: Cullander Machinery Co., Inc., Belzoni, Mississippi. Phone 631. Price \$7,500 cash—no trades.

LEWIS SCALE SERVICE—Authorized Howe Scale Dealer. Guaranteed service and rebuilt cattle and truck scales. Licensed in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.—616 Avenue A, Lubbock, Texas. Phone: PO 3-4271—Night SH 7-1857.

GINNERS MAGNET STAMPS, Box 5794, Lubbock, Texas. The most widely used, most efficient and most economical of all customer name stamps.

FOR SALE—two 1210A MM, 220 h.p. engines—one excellent condition, \$1,850; one fair condition, \$1,500; one L3000, V12, Le ROI, \$3,750; one D1700 Caterpillar diesel, \$1,550; one 8 x 9 MM 6-cylinder, \$750.—Lubbock Electric Co., 1108 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas. Phone SH 4-2336, Night SH 4-7837.

SALES—Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Fairbanks-Morse distributor, 20,000 lb. test unit, large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales.—Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 2-8336, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas.

■ MRS. MARY JO CARLTON, Lea County (N.M.) home demonstration agent has been elected vice-president, New Mexico Association of Home Demonstration Agents. MISS STELLA TATE (Torrance County) president, has one more year in office.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
DECEMBER 23, 1961

• USDA Cotton Head Takes Leave

EDWARD J. OVERBY, director, cotton division, AMS-USDA, will take a year's leave of absence starting Jan. 3, 1962, to serve as an advisor to the Minister of Agriculture. He is now on a tour of duty in Saudi Arabia. Stanley Rademaker will be acting director during Overby's leave of absence.

Overby worked for several years in



private industry before he joined the USDA in June, 1939, among them the American Cotton Growers' Exchange in Dallas and the American Cotton Cooperative Association at New Orleans.

He first worked in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the USDA, then was an actuary in the Federal Crop Insurance Corp. From there Overby went to the office of the Secretary where he became an assistant to the Secretary in December, 1942. Then he entered the Army as a major and was decorated by both the American and Belgian governments for his work as food and agriculture officer in Belgium.

When he returned from military service, Overby went back to the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture where he became Director of the Cotton Division in 1953.

Under his direction, the market news program supplies farmers with information as to what cotton is selling for in the markets of this country. Every three years it holds the Universal Cotton Standards Conference to which ten foreign countries and growers and the cotton trade in this country send representatives. The principal function of the conference is to agree on samples of cotton that will be used in the countries represented to settle disputes as to the grade of American Upland cotton.

In another program many of the characteristics of the current cotton crop, such as the fineness of the fiber and its strength, and a dozen other measurements are reported every two weeks to growers and the cotton trade.

JACK L. GOGEK is the new head of the protective coating section in the industrial market development department of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., according to an announcement by WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Staley market development division manager.

May Have Been Set Two Fires at Memphis

Two fires, believed to have been set, occurred almost simultaneously about 125 feet apart at the Memphis Compress and Storage Co., Dec. 2. The fire department arrived within three minutes after the alarm was transmitted. Thirty-five bales were fire damaged, and 150 bales wetted. However, all wetted cotton was dried and returned to storage without damage.

According to Duane E. Baker, manager, Cotton Warehouse Inspection Service, Memphis, these fires were under similar circumstances to other recent fires at the same place and a thorough investigation is being made of this loss by the plant officials and law authorities.

Prosper Co-op Elections

Prosper Cooperative Gin stockholders convened for their annual meeting in the Prosper community park and selected directors for the following year. Sherd Davis, Ne-Tex Cooperative Mill, made the welcome address at the supper-event.

Current officers and board members are: Emory Knapp, president; Roy Huston, vice-president; Bobby George, secretary; and A. E. Baker, L. N. Gilmer, Sam Chesney, Jr. and Jack Furr, directors.

Egypt Has Smaller Cotton Estimate This Year

Egypt's cotton estimate for the 1961-62 crop has been lowered from 1,595,000 bales to 1,591,000 bales. This is 28 percent below the near-record 1960-61 crop of 2,196,000 bales. This season's smaller estimate is attributed mostly to severe leaf worm damage prior to harvest, and also unfavorable weather and flooding.

Frisco Stockholders Meet

Farmer's Cooperative Gin Assn. of Frisco met at the gin plant recently and elected directors. President C. C. Atchison presided over the dinner meeting. Re-elected directors were Dexter Elliott, Ray Sterling and J. N. Newman. J. W. Mays, vice-president, Milton Hansel and W. W. Whitsell complete the board.

DR. LANE F. McBURNEY has been appointed manager of the Central Research Division of the Hercules Research Center, Hercules Powder Co. announced recently. He succeeds DR. ROBERT VORIS, who has been made manager of the new High Energy Research Division. Dr. McBurney has been with Hercules since 1943.

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RAYMONDVILLE, TEXAS

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1962, 10:00 A.M. (C.S.T.)

OFFERED: Entirety, Units and Piece-by-Piece—GIN No. 1, Murray; (5) 90-saw stands; (5) 66" complete Mitchell Extractor-Cleaner-Feeders; (5) 90-saw condensers; (5) 90-saw lint flue; all-steel hyd. vert. double box press; 24-shelf drier; (3) 7-cyl. 72" inclined cleaners; 150-hp, 400-hp, 50-hp and 25-hp motors; (2) Moss cleaners; plus blowers, drives, conveyors, bus extractor, fans, etc. GIN No. 2, Murray; (5) 80-saw stands; (5) 60" Mitchell Extractor-Cleaner-Feeders; (5) 80-saw condensers; (5) 80-saw lint flue; vert. hyd. double box press; plus driers, conveyors, blowers, 6-cyl. cleaner, fans, motors, etc. GIN No. 3, Hardwick-Etter; (5) 80-saw stands, 66" Mitchell Extractor-Cleaner-Feeders, condensers, lint flue, double box press, cleaners, blowers, driers, Murray combing type cleaners, fans, scales, 200-hp Skinner engine, 50-15-30-hp motors, drives, etc. Eighty-nine wood and steel cotton trailers; (3) 35' Fruehauf tandem trailers; (2) Chev. 2T '55 truck-tractors; Oliver "66" tractor; complete office equipment including desks, chairs, tables, sample tables, adding machines, calculators, typewriters, etc.

For Complete List of Equipment and Illustrated Brochure, Contact Auctioneer.

TERMS: Cash, 25% deposit at time bid is struck down, balance at a time to be announced by auctioneer. Sale subject to confirmation of S. B. A.

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**PAPER
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Wolfe City, Texas

BECAUSE OF LARGER peanut crops in India, Senegal, and Brazil and somewhat larger crops in Nigeria, South Africa, Argentina, Rhodesia and Syasaland, the world production in 1961 is estimated 15.6 million shorts (unshelled basis)—almost five percent larger than output in 1960. The Congo and Mainland China showed a major decline.

An increase in the peanut crop in Mexico helped keep North American production virtually the same as last year. There was a slight decline in the U.S. crop from the record 1961 yield of 1,265 pounds per acre. The 1961 crop is nevertheless considerably in excess of probable food and farm uses and the CCC will acquire the surplus under the support program.

Production in South America was

Peanut Output Up 5 Percent

U.S. Crop Down; Europe, Asia Reports Increase

larger in 1961 mainly because of a record peanut crop in Brazil—an alltime high of 540,000 tons this year. This large outturn is the result of the 40 percent acreage expansion from the previous year. However, the nuts reportedly were not of good quality. The bulk of Brazil's peanuts is grown in Sao Paulo where there is a severe drought at the present, and if it continues acres usually planted to peanuts probably will be diverted to

cotton. Argentina and Uruguay's production also increased considerably.

At about 1,320,000 tons, the 1961 crop in Africa would be the second largest of record, exceeded only by the 1957 record 1,390,000 tons. Most of the increase is expected to be in Kano Province. Production in other areas is expected to equal, or slightly exceed, the 1960 level.

Japanese Officials Say

Taxpayers May Lose \$122 Million

U. S. taxpayers stand to lose an estimated \$122 million, the Association on Japanese Textile Imports says, and is due to a predicted drop in exports from the cotton crop harvested in the year ending July 30, 1962.

This loss, the Association points out, is based on USDA estimates of the 1961-62 cotton crop which were made prior to President Kennedy's recent instruction to the U.S. Tariff Commission for an investigation of the feasibility of imposing an additional import fee (equalization) on foreign cotton textile goods.

According to Association figures, the U.S. government will have on hand a surplus of 1,012,000 bales accumulated through declining exports. At 23.39 cents a pound (foreign price), the return from the sale of this accumulation would be \$117,847,400. But this sale will not take place in the 1961-62 cotton year, says the Association, and the government must pay additional storage costs of 48.5 cents a bale each month. On 1,012,000 bales, the warehouse expense for one year comes to an additional \$5,889,840. Consequently, the total taxpayer loss is \$121,957,560—\$117,847,400 in diminished export sales and \$5,889,840 in increased storage costs.

Marketing Quotas OK'd For '62 Crop

National marketing quotas will be in effect for the 1962 cotton crop following a referendum vote of cotton producers held Dec. 12, according to USDA.

With all but one state complete, returns show a total of 268,116 farmers voted to continue quotas on Upland cotton against 8,482 voting against.

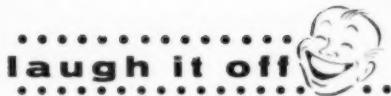
In a separate referendum, American-Egyptian producers in six states and Puerto Rico, voted 1,023 for, and 131 against quotas.

A total of two thirds of producers voting were required to continue the quotas.

Continuation of the controls means price supports for 1962 crop year will be no lower than 65 percent of parity.

**FACT
for ADVERTISERS:**

**■ The editorial leadership
of this publication is measured
by the fact that the National
Cottonseed Products
Association, the National
Cotton Ginners' Association
and every state ginners'
association have recognized
it as their official magazine.**



A man entered a Texas saloon with a piece of paper in his hand. In reply to a question, he said, "It's a list of all the men I can whip."

"Is my name on there?" demanded a broad-shouldered ranchman menacingly.

"Yes."

"Well, you can't whip me."

"Are you right sure?"

"I right sure am," he replied as he rolled up his sleeve.

"Very well," replied the other. "I'll take your name off the list."

A judge kept silencing Assistant District Attorney Robert Burton's attempts to interrupt the Defense Attorney, but recessed the court when Burton finally broke in to say: "I'm sorry, Your Honor, but in the interest of public health and justice, I must bring to the court's attention the fact that the Defense Attorney has just drunk a glass of epsom salts in which I was bathing my finger."

A visitor to Texas got into a big car driven by his host. The host—a man of 65 or so—immediately removed his heavily ground eye glasses, placed them on the seat, and tore down the highway.

"Shouldn't you wear your glasses while driving?" the visitor asked, a bit nervously.

"Don't worry," the Texan replied. "I've had the windshield ground to fit my eyes."

The preacher asked all who wanted to go to heaven to stand up.

One man didn't stand up.

When asked why he hadn't arisen he replied, "Well, I thought maybe you were making up a load for right now."

After finishing a complete examination of a patient, the doctor confessed: "I can't be sure of the cause of your trouble. Off-hand, I'd say it's due to drinking."

The patient nodded compassionately and suggested: "Maybe I'd better come back when you're sober, Doc."

A reporter loitering in a Lancashire town, saw a funeral procession file by, with a bag of golf clubs reposing atop the coffin in the hearse. To a native he observed, "By George, that man must have been a golf maniac."

"Must have been?" repeated the native. "He is. He's got a big match on this very afternoon. That's his wife's funeral."

A race horse, having won a \$50,000 stake, was congratulated by the horse in the next stall who asked, "Did the boss take good care of you for winning?"

"I'll say he did," said the winner. "He gave me 20 bales of hay."

"Twenty bales of hay!" exclaimed the stable mate. "Say, that ain't money!"

Adam and his sons, Cain and Abel, went out for a walk. They passed by the Garden of Eden. Cain asked why didn't they move into this lovely place.

Adam replied: "At one time we did live there, son, but your mother ate us out of house and home."

Strip poker is a game in which the more you lose the more you have to show for it.



—Gin Saws— For All Gins

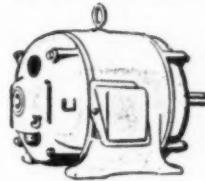
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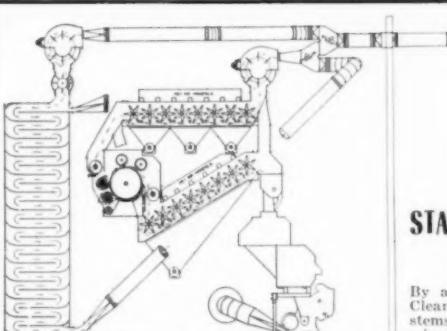
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Note the hot air on the cleaners is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash and stems through the screens. Cleaners made in any number of cylinders to meet local conditions.

STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

By actual laboratory test Stacy Spider Arms Cleaner Cylinders expel more motes, trash and stems than any other type of cleaner using wire-mesh screen.

During the past year many Stacy Cleaners have been equipped with Grid Bars instead of screens with amazing results. In examining the trash we found full cotton leaves, and practically all of the stems, sticks and trash were removed, most of which could not possibly have passed through a wire-mesh screen.

These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and are thrown off.

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The STACY COMPANY, Inc.
2704 Taylor Street Dallas, Texas



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

CALENDAR



- Jan. 8-12 — Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference, Memphis. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.
- Jan. 11-12 — Thirteenth annual Cotton Research Clinic, The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N.C. For information write National Cotton Council, Ring Building, Room 502, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6.
- Jan. 21-23 — Texas Cotton Ginners Association Directors and Allied Industries meeting, Pioneer Hotel, Lubbock. For information contact E. H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas.
- Jan. 29-30 — National Cotton Council annual meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.
- Feb. 4-6 — Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank of Cooperatives annual meeting in the Rice Hotel, Houston. (This is a change from previous announcement.) For information write Bruno Schroeder, executive vice-president, 307 Nash Bldg., Austin.
- Feb. 10-14 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginnery Associations. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.
- Feb. 10-14 — Georgia Cotton Ginnery Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.
- Feb. 10-14 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginnery Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.
- Feb. 10-14 — Carolinas Ginnery Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Maxie Helms, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C., office secretary.
- Feb. 12-13 — Cottonseed Processing Clinic, sponsored by USDA and Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors Association, USDA Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.
- Feb. 20 — Arizona Cotton Growers Association annual meeting, Ramada Inn, Phoenix, 9:30 a.m. For information contact E. S. McSweeney, executive vice-president, Rt. 2, Box 815, Tempe, Ariz. (This is a change from original announcement.)
- March 4-6 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Ginnery Association, Blytheville, Ark.
- March 4-6 — Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginnery Association annual meeting, Memphis. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.
- March 4-6 — Tennessee Ginnery Association annual meeting, Memphis. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) Harold (Pete) Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary.
- March 6-7 — Western Cotton Production Conference, Hilton Inn, El Paso. Sponsored by Southwest Five State Cotton Growers Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.
- March 15-17 — Texas Cotton Association annual meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Dallas. For information, contact L. T. Murray, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 726, Waco.
- March 23 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginnery Association annual meeting, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, 307 Bettes Bldg., 1501 Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City, secretary.
- March 29-31 — American Cotton Manufacturers Institute annual meeting, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. For information contact ACMI, 1501 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N.C.
- April 1 — National Cotton Ginnery Association annual meeting. To be held in conjunction with Texas Cotton Ginnery Association meeting in Dallas at State Fair Grounds. For information contact Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.
- April 1-3 — Texas Cotton Ginnery Association annual convention, State Fairgrounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas.
- April 3-4 — National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention and manufacturer's exhibit, Hotel Sheraton and Dallas Memorial Auditorium. For information, contact John H. Todd, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1.
- April 5-7 — International Oil Mill Superintendents Association West Coast divisional meeting, Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix. Carl Hogrefe, 1810 Milan Avenue, South Pasadena, Calif., meeting chairman.
- April 9-10 — Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. For information write C. E. Garner, secretary, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3.
- April 26-27 — Safety Engineers Cotton Ginning School, sponsored by Texas Extension Service and Texas Cotton Ginnery Association, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas. For information contact Jack Rohr, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas, Texas.
- April 30-May 1 — Annual Short Course for Oil Mill Operators, Memorial Student Center, Texas A&M College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents Association. For information, write J. D. Lindsay, head, chemical engineering, Texas A&M.
- May 3-5 — American Cotton Shippers Association annual meeting, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information, contact Association office, 318 Cotton Exchange Building, P. O. Box 1022, Memphis 1.
- May 7-9 — American Feed Control Officials, Chicago, Blackstone Hotel. For information contact Bruce Poundstone, secretary, Kentucky Extension Service, Lexington.
- May 8 — Southwestern Gin Operators Training School (one of two scheduled for the year), Corpus Christi, co-sponsored by Texas Cotton Ginnery Association, Texas Extension Service and gin machinery manufacturers. For information, contact B. G. Reeves, Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist, Texas Extension Service, College, Station, Texas.
- May 20-22 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas. John F. Moloney, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis 4.
- June 7-8-9 — American Cotton Congress Twenty-third Annual Meeting, Harlingen, Texas (and Matamoros, Mexico). Reservations can be made with Harlingen Chamber of Commerce. For information on program write Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas.
- June 10-12 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual meeting, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.
- June 11-12 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention at Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston. For information contact Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer, 629 Wilson Bldg., Dallas.
- June 23-26 — North Carolina-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association in Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information contact Mrs. Virginia Dennis, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association, 1325 Mayfair Road, Raleigh, N.C.
- June 24-26 — International Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention, Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- July 10-11 — Cotton Marketing Conference, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information write Herschel McRae, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.
- Aug. 21 — Southwestern Gin Operators Training School (second of two scheduled for the year), Lubbock, co-sponsored by Texas Cotton Ginnery Association, Texas Extension Service and gin machinery manufacturers. For information, contact B. G. Reeves, Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist, Texas Extension Service, College Station, Texas.
- Oct. 10-12 — American Feed Control Officials, Cincinnati, Sheraton-Gibson Hotel. For information contact Bruce Poundstone, secretary, Kentucky Extension Service, Lexington.

Soybean Standards Set

Because Brazil's soybean production has been increasing rapidly in recent years, that country's Ministry of Agriculture has been conferring with producers and the trade in regards to establishing grades and standards for soybeans. Yellow, green, brown and black classes will probably be established with each divided into four types according to quality. Soybean exports will remain on a Fair Average Quality basis until the new standards are set.

GORDIN

BUILT AN ENTIRELY NEW GIN

AROUND THE FIRST

16 inch

GIN SAW

- HULLER RIB AND
LARGE HULLER
FRONT
- AN AIR-WASH
SYSTEM
- TAG-FREE
GINNING RIB
- STRAIGHT
ROLL-OUT FRONT
- LIGHT WEIGHT
AND BALANCED
SAW CYLINDER

Combination of these features (many of them exclusive) provides "TOTAL PERFORMANCE" for Greater Capacity, More Dependability, and Outstanding Ginning Results

You save money on equipment investment and make money on greater capacity with the Gordin Unit System. Here are some of the pay-off features that make Gordin the greatest buy in the industry today. There are 344 teeth per saw — a total of 48,160 teeth on the saw cylinder (140 x 16" model) for 6 to 8 bales per hour. One 75 x 16" Gordin Unit System will replace several conventional gins. The patented Tag-Free Ginning Rib materially reduces rib fires and tags. An "Air-Wash" System is as effective as some lint cleaners in the removal of dust, leaf and fine trash. Huller Rib and large

Huller front perform like an expensive stick machine. The Gordin Unit System is recognized as the first "operator's" gin. It is simple to operate, maintain and repair. Gordin Unit System can be installed in your plant with a minimum of change to existing equipment.

You can gin successfully only when you maintain peak efficiency throughout your plant with maximum performance from all machinery. If you are in the market for increased capacity, increased customers, increased profits investigate the Gordin Unit System.

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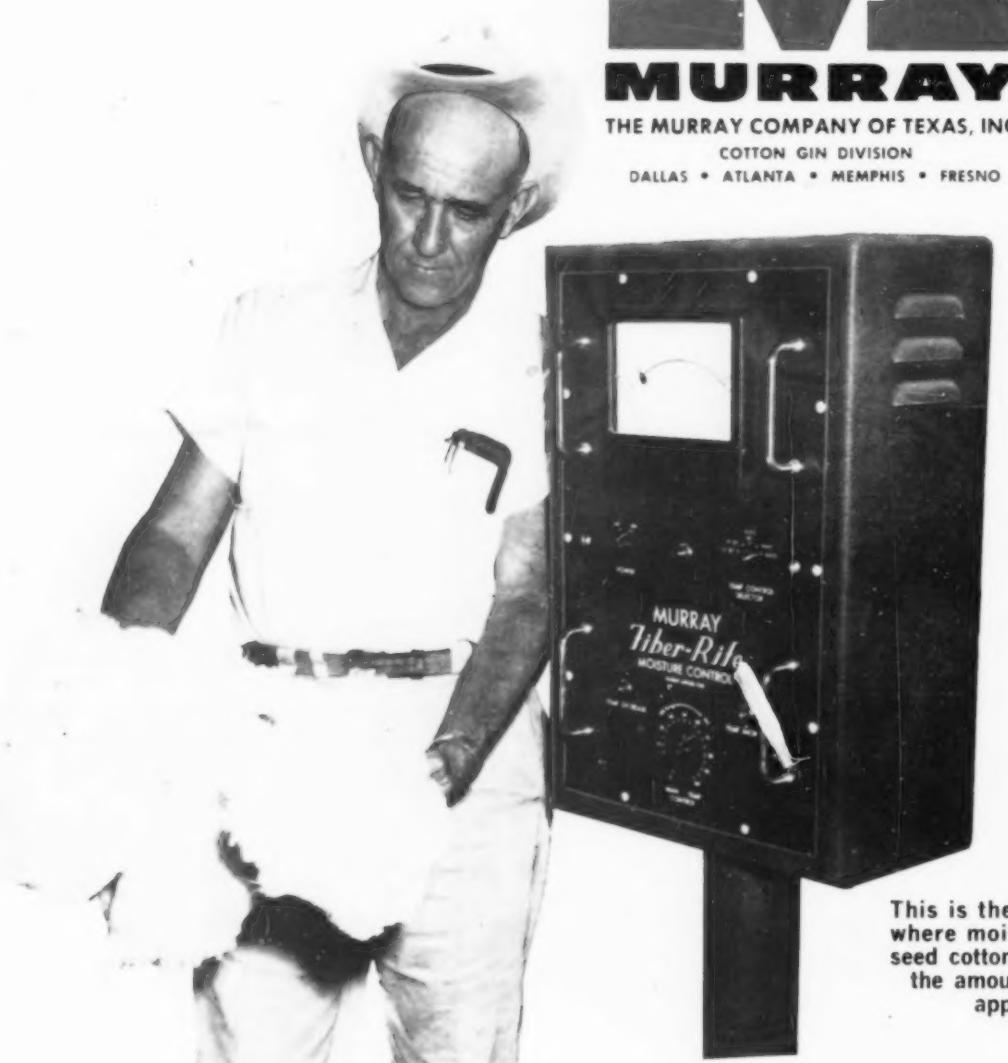
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Leonard Littleton, partner in the Hidalgo Gin Company at McAllen, Texas, says, "Through proper drying we are consistently doing a better job of ginning. The Fiber-Rite makes the cleaning operation easier, and we know the cotton is never over-dried; consequently, there is no fiber damage. We have preserved the staple length and tensile strength."

Leonard further states, "This is a great improvement over the old method of trying to determine the amount of moisture in the seed cotton. We have consistently produced uniform results, and have experienced savings in fuel consumption. The problem of over-drying is gone forever. There is absolutely no guesswork when using the Fiber-Rite."



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seed cotton determines
the amount of heat
applied.

